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To which are added,

THEIR NAMES, CLASS, ORDER, GENERIC AND SPECIFIC CHARACTERS,
ACCORDING TO THE SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS;

Their Places of Growth, Times of Flowering, and most approved Methods of Culture.

CONDUCTED

By SAMUEL CURTIS, F. L. S.

THE DESCRIPTIONS

By SIR WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, K. H.
LL D. F. R. A. and L. S. Vice President of the Linnean Society, and
Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew.

VOL. XVII.

OF THE NEW SERIES;

Or Vol. LXX. of the whole Work.

> "Ambrosial gardens, in which art supplies
> The fervor and the force of Indian skies."

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1844.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

TO

HIS HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE DE SALM DYCK,

OF DYCK,

AUTHOR OF THE "MONOGRAPHIE

DES GENRES ALOE ET MESEMBRYANTHEMUM,"

A NOBLEMAN,

NO LESS DISTINGUISHED BY HIS KNOWLEDGE,

THAN BY HIS SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION OF SUCCULENT PLANTS,

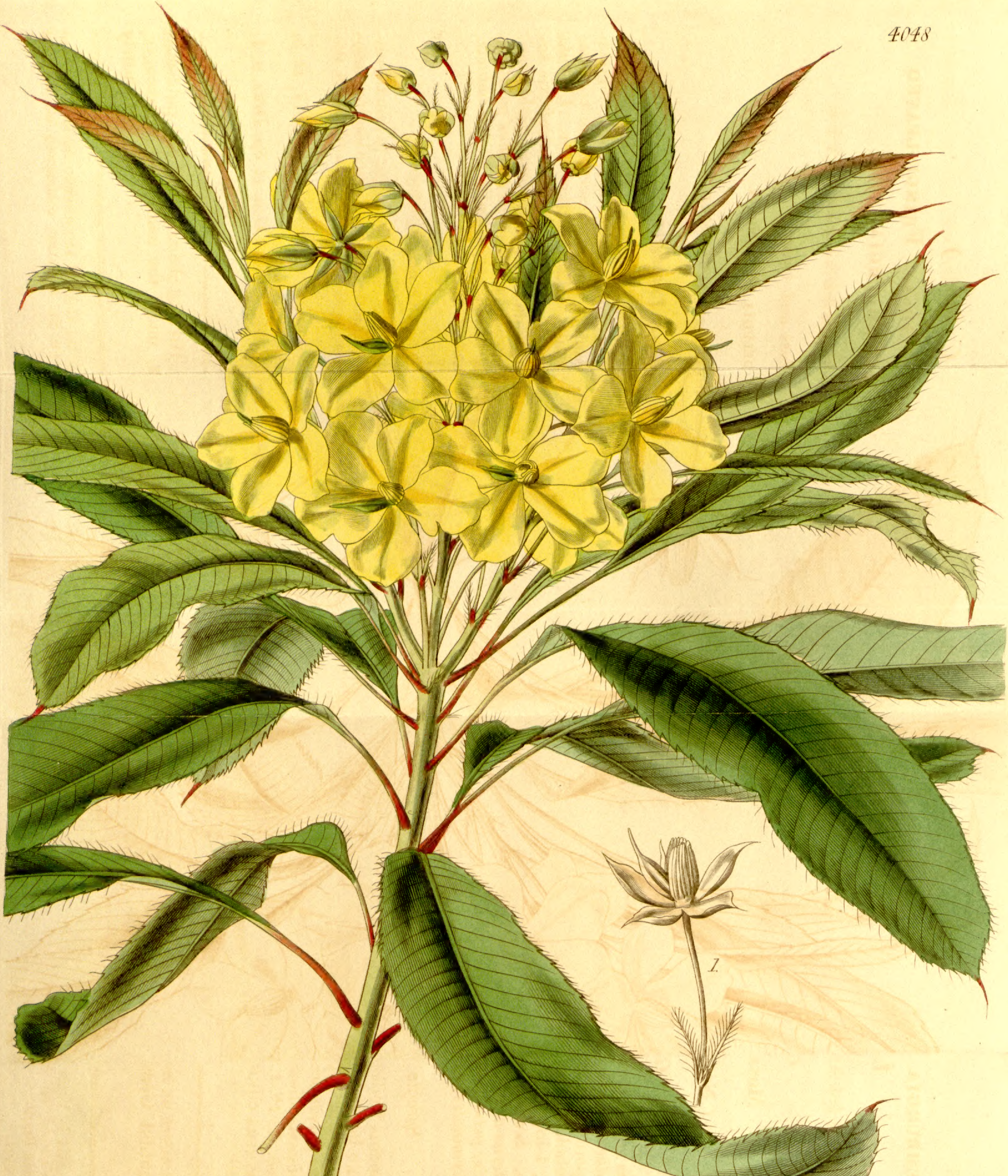
THE PRESENT VOLUME IS DEDICATED

BY HIS HIGHNESS'

FAITHFUL AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

W. J. HOOKER.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW,
DECEMBER 1, 1844.



W. Fitch delᵗ Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Novʳ 1. 1843. Swan Sc.

LUXEMBÚRGIA CILIÓSA. FRINGE-LEAVED LUXEMBURGIA.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—SAUVAGESIEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis sepala 5 subinæqualia caduca. *Petala* 5 inæqualia. *Antheræ* hypogynæ subsessiles lineares tetragonæ apice biporosæ in massulam concavam secundam coalitæ. *Stylus* subulatus incurvus. *Ovarium* trigonum. *Capsula* trivalvis, 1-locularis, ∞ sperma, marginibus introflexis seminiferis. *Semina* marginata.—Frutices *ramosi glaberrimi.* Folia *alterna dentata, cuspidata, nervis lateralibus parallelis numerosis, petiolo basi bistipulato, stipulis ciliatis caducis.* Flores *terminales, racemosi, lutei. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LUXEMBURGIA* *ciliosa;* foliis confertis longe petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis glanduloso-setosis apice longe setoso-mucronatis, stipulis deciduis, corymbis multifloris, floribus polyandris.

LUXEMBURGIA ciliosa. *Gardn. Herb. Bras. n.* 5677. *et in Hook. Ic. Pl. t.* 516.

PLECTANTHERA ciliosa. *Mart. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Bras. v.* 1. *p.* 40.

M. AUGUSTE DE ST. HILAIRE characterized and published this beautiful Genus, under the name of LUXEMBURGIA,

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* So named in honor of the Duke of LUXEMBURG, under whose auspices, its author, M. A. DE ST. HILAIRE, commenced his botanical researches in Brazil.

nearly about the same time that it was taken up by MARTIUS and ZUCCARINI under that of PLECTANTHERA. The four species described by ST. HILAIRE (L. *speciosa,* L. *corymbosa,* L. *polyandra,* and L. *octandra*) are all inhabitants of Brazil; and "all grow on that chain of mountains which separates the virgin forests from the discovered countries; and what is remarkable," continues ST. HILAIRE, "is, that this chain, which forms the boundary line between two such different Floras, presents a vegetation equally distinct from both."

Our present species was first detected by MARTIUS in the Diamond district, province of Minas Geraes; and, subsequently, in the year 1841, by Mr. GARDNER, in moist, peaty soil, in open places, growing with species of ANDROMEDA, on the Organ mountains, at an elevation of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Truly distinct as this species is from any other, STEUDEL, in the last edition of his "Nomenclator," has, I know not upon what authority, united it, together with L. *polyandra,* with L. *corymbosa.* No one could do so who has ever seen the two species growing. It is a truly handsome plant, both in its foliage, which is of a lively and glossy green, and in its fine corymb of flowers, of a pure yellow colour. It requires a moderate stove heat, and flowers during the summer months, in the Royal Gardens of Kew, whither seeds had been sent by Mr. GARDNER.

DESCR. With us it, at present, forms a beautiful *shrub,* three to four feet high; but in Brazil it attains a height of eight to twelve feet, and is branched. *Leaves* alternate, oblong-lanceolate, tipped with a long bristle at the point, glossy bright green, elegantly and closely penninerved, the margin glanduloso-serrate, and within the serratures strongly ciliated all round the margin; the glandular serratures, Mr. GARDNER observes, take their origin from an union of the primary veins with one which surrounds the leaf, while the *ciliæ* arise from the inoculation of a smaller primary vein with the lateral branches of the larger ones; *petioles* an inch and more long; *stipules* subulate, much ciliated, caducous. *Racemes* many-flowered, terminal, subcorymbose. *Pedicels* long, slender, jointed, with a pair of subulate, ciliated *bracteas* at the joint. *Calyx* of five, unequal, green, deciduous sepals. *Corolla* large, of five hypogynous, obovate, spreading *petals. Stamens* one-sided, of several linear *anthers,* united into a concave mass in themselves and by their short filaments. *Ovary* soon inclined, as it were, from the fissure of the staminal mass, trigonal-oblong. *Style* subulate. *Stigma* simple.

4049

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Swan Sc.

(4049)

AÉRIDES AFFÍNE. ROSE-COLOURED AERIDES; or Air-plant.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium patens vel clausum. *Sepala* lateralia, basi sæpius obliqua, cum ungue producto columnæ connata. *Labellum* cum ungue columnæ articulatum, saccatum vel calcaratum, trilobum; lobis lateralibus nanis; *limbo* cucullato, aut subulato, aut abbreviato-tumido, aut subfornicato. *Columna* in ovarium recumbens, brevis, aptera. *Anthera* bilocularis. *Pollinia* 2, postice sulcata; caudicula lata vel filiformi, glandula peltata subrotunda.—Herbæ *epiphytæ caulescentes.* Caules *subsimplices, radicantes.* Folia *disticha, coriacea, aut subcarnosa.* Flores *racemosi, vel spicati. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AERIDES* *affine;* foliis canaliculatis subrecurvis retusis mucronatis, racemis cylindraceis multifloris erectis foliis æqualibus, sepalis oblongis obtusis, petalis conformibus majoribus, labello cæteris majore ovato membranaceo obsolete trilobo, ungue saccato geniculato, calcare parvo cornuto laminæ supposito. *Lindl.*

AERIDES affine. *Wallich, Cat. n.* 7316. *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orchid. p.* 239. *Lindl. Sert. Orchid. t.* 15.

AERIDES multiflorum. *Roxb. Fl. Ind. v. 3. p.* 475.

There is a peculiar delicacy and beauty in the ORCHIDEÆ of the East Indies, and especially in the Genus to which

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* So called by LOUREIRO, from *αηρ, air,* because of the property these plants have of living and flourishing, if suspended in the air.

the present plant belongs, which, combined with the difficulty of obtaining them, renders them peculiarly valuable to the cultivator, and causes them to be eagerly sought after. AERIDES *affine* was sent to the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew by Dr. WALLICH, from the mountains of Nepal, near Sheopore. It had been previously found in Sylhet by Dr. ROXBURGH. Our plant, however, graceful and elegant as it is, is very inferior to the native specimen represented in Dr. LINDLEY's splendid "Sertum Orchidaceum," from a drawing in the possession of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company. In another respect too, it differs: the racemes of flowers are there represented erect: with us, the flowers, and indeed the leaves too, are drooping. In the Orchideous stove it blooms in April.

DESCR. Epiphyte. *Roots* large, thick, fleshy. *Leaves* strap-shaped, distichous, channelled, obtuse, or more frequently notched at the apex. *Raceme* from the axil of one of the leaves, pendent, many-flowered. *Flowers* purplish rose colour, spotted. At the base of the flowers is a small, acute *bractea*. *Sepals* obovate, obtuse. *Petals* nearly of the same shape, but smaller: all of them spreading. *Lip* larger than the *sepals* or *petals*, ovate, crisped or waved, the sides curved down: its *claw* curved at an angle, and prolonged into an obtuse *spur*. *Column* short, bent backward, semiterete, looking, when surmounted by the acuminated anther-case, like the head and beak of a bird.

Fig. 1. Lip and Column:—*magnified.*

4050

W Fitch del.ᵗ Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Nov.ʳ 1 1843. Swan Sc.

(4050)

ACROPHÝLLUM VERTICILLÁTUM. WHORL-LEAVED ACROPHYLLUM.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CUNONIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus, persistens. *Petala* 5. *Stamina* 10. *Discus hypogynus* minimus. *Styli* setacei. *Capsula* globosa, bilocularis, apice dehiscens; *loculis* polyspermis. *Semina* minuta, lævia.—Frutex Australasicus *erectus, ramosus, sempervirens.* Folia *simplicia, terna, subsessilia, oblongo-cordata, acuta, grosse serrata, coriacea, glabra, subtus glauca.* Stipulæ *paleaceæ, persistentes.* Flores *parvi, albi, copiosi, verticillati, pedicellati.* Capsula *membranacea, apice hians, feræ* Heucheræ. *Don.*

Specific Name and Synonyms.

ACROPHYLLUM* *verticillatum.*
ACROPHYLLUM venosum. *Benth.*
CALYCOMIS verticillata. *Don in Ed. New Phil. Journal, v. 9. p. 93.*
CALYCOMIS. *Br.*

My first knowledge of this plant was derived from specimens, gathered upon the Blue Mountains of New Holland by Mr. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, who transmitted them to England under the name of "WEINMANNIA;" a Genus to which it is, doubtless, nearly allied. In 1830, in the work above quoted, under a "Monograph of the Cunoniaceæ," Mr. DON has given to this plant the generic name of CALYCOMIS of BROWN, and correctly described its generic distinctions. CALYCOMIS is a name, mentioned by Mr. BROWN in his Botany of Capt. FLINDERS' voyage as one of five Australian Genera of the Natural Order CUNONIACEÆ: but to us it appears that, by that term, the Genus CALLICOMA (ANDREWS), a plant of the same Natural Order, and from the same country, is intended. And this idea is strengthened by the fact that, Dr. SIMS, in Bot. Magazine, t. 1811, quotes, under the CALLICOMA *serratifolia*, the Genus CALYCOMIS of "BROWN in FLINDERS' Voyage, App. p. 540." If this be correct, there can exist no doubt of the propriety of adopting Mr. BENTHAM's more recently described Genus, ACROPHYLLUM; and even should Mr. BROWN's CALYCOMIS be intended as distinct from CALLICOMA, the name is assuredly too near akin to the latter word to render it desirable that it should be adopted, especially when the two are in the same Order. The plant is peculiarly handsome; it was introduced into our gardens by Mr. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, and with the common treatment of the greenhouse, it flowers in great profusion during the spring months.

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* I presume thus named by Mr. BENTHAM, from ακρος, the *summit,* and φυλλον, *leaf:* from the circumstance of the leaves growing at the apex of the branches, above the whorls of flowers.

DESCR. A *shrub*, about two feet high, with opposite *branches*, and *leaves*, which are ternate-verticillate, nearly sessile, oblong-ovate, coriaceous, acuminate, very coarsely serrated and strongly penninerved, the young ones of a rich red-purple colour. *Flowers* small, in numerous, bracteated, dense *whorls*, below the terminal leaves. *Pedicels* short, hairy, red. *Calyx* of five, hairy, spreading, ovate, pale red *sepals*. *Petals* longer than the calyx, spathulate, spreading. *Stamens* ten, hypogynous. *Filaments* longer than the petals (at first incurved). *Anthers* subglobose, two-celled, cells opening longitudinally. *Germen* subglobose, hairy. *Styles* two, subulate. *Capsule* two-lobed, terminated with two spreading, persistent *styles*, hairy, two-celled, each cell few-seeded. *Seeds* ovato-globose, attached to the dissepiments on each side.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Flower, fully expanded. 3. Pistil. 4. Fruit: *nat. size*. 5. The same, *magnified*, showing the persistent Filaments. 6. Fruit. 7. Capsule cut through transversely. 8. Seed. All but fig. 4 *magnified*.

4051

W. Fitch del.t Pub. by S. Curtis, Glazenwood, Essex Nov.r 1 1843. Swan Sc.

IMPÁTIENS TRICÓRNIS. THREE-HORNED BALSAM; or Touch-me-not.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—BALSAMINEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Antheræ quinque, nempe tres biloculares, 2 ante petalum superius 1-loculares. *Stigmata* 5 coalita. *Capsula* prismatico-teretiuscula elongata, valvis a basi ad apicem extrorsum revolutis. *Cotyledones* planiusculæ. *Pedunculi* axillares ramosi multiflori. *Capsulæ* glabræ. *Folia* alterna. *D C.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

IMPATIENS *tricornis;* annua erecta, foliis alternis lanceolatis serratis pilosis in petiolum eglandulosum longe angustatis, racemis axillaribus pilosis foliis multo brevioribus, sepalo dorsali oblongo subbilobo sinu cuspidato dorso in cornu producto, calcare acuminato incurvo, petalorum lobo altero rotundato altero elongato acutiusculo, fructu longo lineari. *Lindl.*

IMPATIENS tricornis. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1840. *t.* 9.

This, like the more striking I. *glanduligera,* figured in our tab. 4020, was introduced to the gardens of the Horticultural Society by the Honourable the Directors of the East India Company, from the North of India, and comes to perfection equally with that in the open border, where indeed it seeds itself. The name of "Three-horned," Dr. LINDLEY tells us, was given to this species from the presence of "the spur, the horn above-mentioned, at the back of the upper sepal (or petal), and the apex of the same sepal,

together forming three conical processes." These several horn-like processes are more apparent in the state of the bud than in the fully expanded flower.

Descr. This forms a much branched, obscurely pubescent *herb*, three to four feet high, with a very thick, succulent *stem*, rough and warted in maturity, and much branched, the *stem* and *branches* everywhere glabrous, striated or furrowed, green. *Leaves* four to six inches long, ovato-lanceolate, acuminate, much serrated, tapering into the footstalk, strongly nerved, the nerves sunk above, elevated beneath. On one side of the base of the petiole is a large kidney-shaped gland, which is decurrent on the stem; and a smaller spherical one on the opposite side. *Peduncle* axillary, thickened at the base, bearing a short *panicle*, or irregular *raceme*, of sulphur-coloured, large *flowers*. *Sepals* two, small, spreading, membranous, obovate, mucronate, pale greenish-brown. *Petals* (according to De Candolle) four, of which the upper is broadly obcordate, pale sulphur-colour, with a green horn at the back, and a much smaller one in the sinus; two lateral ones large, obliquely two-lobed, falcate, curved upwards, spotted with ferruginous dots; lower sepal very large, cucullate, spotted, ending in a rather long, incurved *spur*. *Fruit* two inches in length, terete, angular.

Fig. 1. Fruit;—*natural size.*

4052

W Fitch del.ᵗ Pub by S Curtis Glazenwood Essex Nov.ʳ 1.1843 Swan Sc.

Boronia Fraseri. Mr. Fraser's Boronia.

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Class and Order.

Octandria Monogynia.

(Nat. Ord.—Rutaceæ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-fidus persistens. *Petala* 4 ovata persistentia. *Stamina* 8, rarius 4 sepalis opposita antherifera, 4 altera abortiva, filamentis ciliatis incurvis. *Styli* 4 erecti approximati aut inter se coaliti. *Carpella* 4 bivalvia introrsum connata in capsulam 4-lobam 4-locularia. *Semina* in loculo subsolitaria ovata compressa. *Embryo* rectus in albumine carnoso, radicula infera (ex Gærtn.)—Frutices *Novæ Hollandiæ*. Folia *opposita*. Pedunculi *axillares*. Flores *sæpius purpurascentes*. *D C.*

Specific Name and Character.

Boronia *Fraseri;* ramis angulatis glabris, foliis pinnatis foliolis quinis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis, pedunculis umbellatis tri- pluri-floris calycibus petalisque incanis, staminibus 8 alternis majoribus, filamentis omnibus superne incrassatis tuberculatis, tuberculis setosis, antheris mucronatis.

Boronia anemonifolia. *Paxt. Mag. of Bot. t. 9. p. 123.*

This is the handsomest of a very handsome Genus, and appears to have been introduced to our gardens from New Holland, having been recently figured in Mr. Paxton's "Magazine of Botany," under the name of B. *anemonifolia,* and it is presumed intended for the plant of that name published by Allan Cunningham; although, as is the custom with that Work, which, it must be acknowledged, takes away much from its usefulness, no synonym, or reference, is given. The plant, however, is wholly at variance with the B. *anemonifolia* of A. CUNNINGHAM: nor does it appear to be a species taken up by any other author; but is unquestionably one, of which I find fine specimens in my Herbarium, from the late Mr. CHARLES FRASER, which that indefatigable Botanist collected, and noted as "BORONIA, a native of ravines on the banks of the Nepean River. Its height three feet. Observed in flower in September. Rare."—With us it grows freely in a common greenhouse, and is readily increased by cuttings; and its deep rose-coloured flowers are produced in the spring months.

DESCR. A *shrub*, with numerous, opposite, angular, glabrous *branches*. *Leaves* opposite, pinnated; *pinnæ* five, rarely three, oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, jointed upon the rachis, which is itself channelled, and jointed at the setting on of the leaflets, not winged. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, or two together, bearing an *umbel* of three to six or eight *flowers*, in some cases shorter than the leaves, hoary as well as the pedicels. *Calyx* small, of four deep, spreading, hoary, ovate segments. *Corolla* of four, ovate, spreading *petals*, of a deep rose-red colour, downy on both sides, but beneath more so, and hoary. *Stamens* eight, inserted upon the large eight-lobed, fleshy disk of the germen; all of them short, and each alternate one still shorter. *Filaments* thick, fleshy, white, club-shaped: in the upper or thickened part studded with tubercles in four rows, (fewer in the shorter filaments) and each of these tubercles has three or four stellated hairs at the point. *Germen* nearly hemispherical, obscurely five-angled, gradually tapering into a rather short *style*. *Stigma* dilated.

Fig. 1. Upper, and 2, under side of a Petal. 3. Calyx with Stamens and Petals. 4. Shorter, and 5, larger Stamen. 6. Pistil and fleshy Disk:—*magnified*.

4053

W. Fitch del.

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Swan Sc.

(4053)

PETALIDIUM BARLERIOIDES. BARLERIA-LIKE PETALIDIUM.

* * *

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ACANTHACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx æqualis, profunde 5-partitus, bracteolis duabus valvatum inclusus. *Corolla* infundibuliformis, limbo subæquali quinquefido. *Stamina* didynama inclusa; *antheræ* oblongæ, sagittatæ, locellis parallelis æqualibus basi aristatis. *Stigma* bifidum, laciniis filiformibus. *Capsula* basi brevi spatio compressa asperma, hinc in medio tetrasperma. *Dissepimentum* completum, adnatum, persistens. *Semina* retinaculis uncinatis subulatis suffulta, ovata, acuta, compressa, immarginata.—Inflorescentia: flores *pedunculati, axillares, solitarii vel in ramulo brevi fasciculum axillarem exhibentes, bracteolis magnis valvatim contiguis,* Barleriam *mentientibus. Nees.*

Specific Name and Synonyms.

PETALIDIUM * *barlerioides.*
PETALIDIUM barlerioides. *Nees in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. v.* 3. *p.* 82.
RUELLIA barleriorides. *Roth, Nov. Pl. Sp. p.* 310. *n.* 10. *Spreng. Syst. Veg.* 2. *p.* 821. *n.* 21. *Wall. Cat. n.* 2389. *a.* 8.
RUELLIA bracteata. *Roxb. Fl. Ind. v.* 3. *p.* 47.

This plant inhabits the mountain regions of India, according to Dr. ROXBURGH. It was found at Sheikpore and

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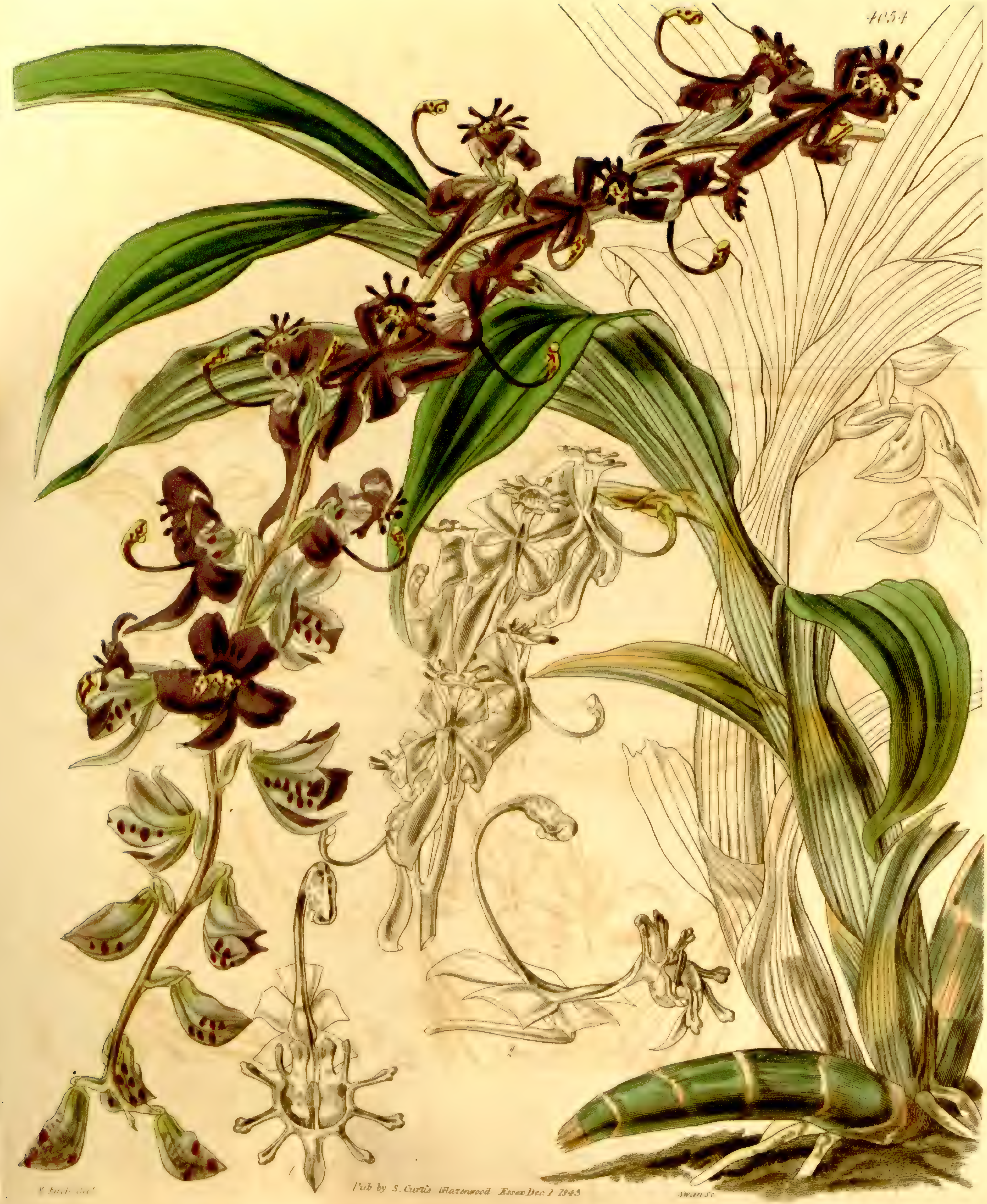
[*] So named, I presume, from πεταλον, on account of the very conspicuous corolla.

and Monghyr by Dr. HAMILTON; and near Deyre by Dr. WALLICH, to whom the Royal Botanical Gardens of Kew are indebted for a living plant. It requires a stove heat, and with that treatment blooms readily in a pot, during the summer months, when its flowers render it ornamental. It belongs to the second tribe of NEES VON ESENBECK'S ACANTHACEÆ which he calls RUELLIEÆ, and constitutes a Genus, of which the present is the only species yet known to us.

DESCR. With us it forms an upright *shrub*, with woody articulated *stems*, the joints short. *Leaves* opposite, on short *petioles*, ovate, acute, serrated, nearly glabrous, strongly veined, dark green. *Peduncles* axillary, one- or few-flowered, in the latter case racemose, always shorter than the leaves, bearing immediately below the flower, and concealing the calyx, a pair of large, cordate, leafy and strongly veined, entire, *bracteas*. *Calyx* cut almost to the base into five linear-subulate, erect, downy segments, of which one is a little longer and broader than the rest. *Corolla* large, between funnel-shaped and campanulate; the *tube* enlarged upwards, white; the *limb* of five spreading, obovate, crenulate lobes, white, within streaked with reddish hairs, and in the lower faux clothed with scattered hairs. *Stamens* four, didynamous. *Anthers* ovate, each lobe with an awn at the base. *Germen* ovate, seated, as it were, on a glandular disk, and having a protuberance on each side. *Style* longer than the tube of the corolla. *Stigma* of two subulate segments.

Fig. 1. Calyx and Pistil. 2. Base of the Tube of the Corolla, with the Stamens. 3. Germen:—*magnified.*

4054



W. Fitch del.

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Swan Sc.

(4054)

CYCNÓCHES VENTRICÓSUM; *var.* Egertoniánum.
VENTRICOSE-LIPPED CYCNOCHES, OR SWAN-NECK; Sir Francis Egerton's *var.*

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium explanatum. *Sepala* lateralia lanceolata, basi paululùm sub labello connata; supremo angustiore. *Petala* latiora, falcata, decurva. *Labellum* liberum, ecalcaratum, columnâ continuum, lanceolatum, integerrimum, ungue abrupto calloso. *Columna* elongata, arcuata, teres, apice clavata, auriculis 2 falcatis ad latera clinandrii. *Anthera* bilocularis. *Pollinia* 2, postice sulcata, subpedicellata; *caudiculâ* lineari; *glandulâ* grossâ.—Habitus *Cataseti* (sed racemus lateralis). *Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYCNOCHES* *ventricosum;* sepalis petalisque lanceolatis reflexis, labello integro ventricoso acuminato basi calloso, ungue brevi, columna arcuata sepalo supremo duplo breviore. *Batem.*

CYCNOCHES ventricosum. *Batem. Orch. of Mex. et Guatem. tab.* 5.

Var. Egertonianum; sepalis petalisque ovato-lanceolatis reflexis, labello columna continuo obovato margine incurvo digitis 5 clavatis utrinque instructo, epichilio lineari membranaceo digitis vix longiore. *Batem.*

CYCNOCHES Egertonianum. *Batem. Orchid. of Mex. et Guatemala.*

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* So called by Mr. LINDLEY, from κυκνος, a *swan*, and αυχην, a *neck*, from the resemblance of the column to the curved neck of a swan.

Cycnoches ventricosum, α, C. Egertonianum. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1843, *Suppl.* 77, *with a wood cut.*

The concluding plate of Mr. Bateman's splendid work on the Orchidaceæ of Mexico and Guatimala, with its accompanying pages, are devoted to a most remarkable transformation of Cycnoches *ventricosum* into that kind of Cycnoches which had been called C. *Egertonianum;* and a history of their transformation is there recorded. The same subject is taken up by Professor Lindley, in the November number of the Botanical Register, 1843, (Supplement,) and a beautiful wood-cut is given of a portion of a raceme, bearing the flowers of the two kinds, and intermediate states. There can be no doubt, therefore, of the propriety of considering them as varieties of one and the same species; a conclusion which could not be arrived at by anything short of such ocular demonstration. In one respect, Mr. Bateman's figure is still more remarkable, for the same pseudo-bulb bears two racemes, one of them exhibiting perfect flowers of C. *ventricosum,* and the other perfect C. *Egertonianum,* as if from the effect of grafting. The flowers of C. *ventricosum* (of which a figure is prepared for this Magazine) are full four inches in diameter, with yellow-green sepals and petals, and a large, white, undivided lip: those of our variety will be best understood by an inspection of the figure. I may observe that, in the stove of the Royal Botanic Garden, where our figures were made, the respective varieties have hitherto continued constant, neither of them showing an approach to the other kind.

Fig. 1. Front view of the Column and Lip. 2. Side view of ditto.

4055

W. Fitch del.

Pub by S Curtis Glazenwood Essex Dec. 1 1843.

Swan Sc.

STÁTICE RYTIDOPHÝLLA. RASP-LEAVED, SHRUBBY SEA-LAVANDER.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—PLUMBAGINEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Flores spicato-paniculati. *Calyx* 1-phyllus, plicatus, subscariosus. *Petala* 5, subconnata. *Stamina* basi petalorum inserta. *Utriculus* monospermus, calyce inclusus.

Specific Name and Character.

STATICE *rytidophylla;* frutescens erecta ramosa, caule compresso folioso, foliis spathulatis mucronatis glaucis punctato-scabris, paniculis lateralibus elongatis scabris basi valde dilatatis, spicis patentibus plurifloris, bracteis margine scariosis, calyce colorato basi hispidulo, limbo 5-lobo serrulato, petalis anguste cuneatis.

A very beautiful species of STATICE, and easily cultivated as a hardy greenhouse plant; but of its history, I regret to say, I can get no satisfactory information. The Royal Gardens of Kew are indebted for the possession of it to Mr. LOWE, of Clapton; and it exists in several gardens under the name of S. *Dicksoniana*. Mr. MACKAY, of Dublin, informs me that he raised it from South African seeds, given him by Mr. HARVEY, and that he understood it to have come from Port Natal. But I find nothing of the kind among my own specimens from that part of the country; and although Mr. HARVEY is aware that he brought to Mr. MACKAY seeds from the Cape of Good Hope, he had no reason to suppose that the collection contained any from so distant a region as Port Natal. Respecting its native country and introduction we must still remain in doubt; but there can be no question about the beauty of the species, or its merits as a standard plant for cultivation.

Descr. *Stem,* in our plant, a foot and a half high, erect, singularly compressed, bare of leaves below, above branched and leafy. *Leaves* four to five inches long, spathulate, mucronate, often recurved, very much dilated, and amplexicaul at the base, (there streaked with red) glaucous, and on both sides rough with minute, elevated dots. *Panicles* large, (for the size of the plant,) lateral, on long peduncles, which are much branched upwards, the terminal, or spike-bearing branches, forming *corymbs,* and patent; *peduncles* and *branches* rough: *bracteas* amplexicaul, those of the pedicels very obtuse, with a broad, coloured, membranous margin. *Calyx* with a few hairs at the base of the tube; the *limb* large, spreading, five-lobed, five-nerved, serrated, rose-coloured. *Petals* narrow, acuminate, deep rose. *Stamens* and *styles* much exserted, and about equal in length.

Fig. 1. Flower and bracteated Pedicel. 2. Calyx:—*magnified.*

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W. Fitch Del. Pub. by S. Curtis, Glazenwood, Essex, Dec. 1 1843. Swan

(4056)

CÁLTHA SAGITTÁTA. ARROW-LEAVED FIG-MARIGOLD.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—RANUNCULACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx coloratus quinque-sepalus, sepalis suborbiculatis petaloideis. *Petala* 0. *Stamina* ∞. *Ovaria* 5—10. *Capsulæ* 5—10 (vel ∞) compressæ patentes 1-loculares ∞-spermæ. —Herbæ *perennes glaberrimæ. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALTHA *sagittata ;* caule repente radicante, foliis basi late vaginantibus longe petiolatis ovato-sagittatis subacutis margine sinuato-dentatis auriculis sursum inflexis, sepalis 8—10, staminibus pistillisque numerosis. *J. D. Hooker.*

CALTHA sagittata. *Cav. Ic.* 5. *n.* 456. *t.* 414. *Gaud. in Freycinet's Voyage Botan. p.* 136. *D'Urville Fl. des Isles Malouines in Mem. Soc. Linn. Paris, v.* 4. *p.* 615. —C. multicapsularis. *Sol. MSS. in Bibl. Banks. Forst. Trans. Linn. Soc. v.* 8. *p.* 324.

First discovered by Sir J. Banks and Dr. Solander in Success Bay, Terra del Fuego, in 1769 ; again found at Port Egmont, W. Falkland Island, by Ludovic Née, who accompanied the Spanish Navigator, Malaspinas, in his voyage to South America ; and more lately gathered in the Falklands by Gaudichaud, after the wreck of Capt. Freycinet's ship, " L'Uranie," and by Capt. D'Urville in the voyage of La Coquille. The specimens from which the present figure was made, were collected in Hermit's Isle, Cape Horn, where it first attracted the attention of Capt. Ross, the Commander of the Antarctic Expedition, and was afterwards gathered abundantly both there and in the E. Falkland Island by the other officers. The roots from the former locality were sent home by the Botanist of the Expedition from the Falkland Islands, where they had been flowering in November, 1842; and they again bloomed in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew in the months of August and September. It is rather as a Botanical curiosity, than as an ornamental plant, that this species is here introduced. It is cultivated in moist bog-earth.

DESCR. *Roots* stout, creeping, branched, densely clothed with the very broad, membranous, sheathing bases of the petioles. The *leaves* are very variable in size, (as is the whole plant) including the petioles, from one or two inches to a foot and a half high, according to the moisture or dryness of the locality it inhabits, dark green and shining, paler beneath, erect or horizontal. *Scapes* an inch to a foot long, stout, erect, smooth, and succulent. *Flowers* an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, the *sepals* elliptical ovate, pale yellowish-green, nerved. *Filaments* shorter than the sepals, fleshy, compressed. *Anthers* small, innate. *Carpels* numerous, slightly hairy when young. The flowers have, in warm weather, a faint honey-like smell. *J. D. H.*

Fig. 1. Stamen. 2. Ovary:—*magnified.*

4057

W. Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Dec.r 1 1843.

Swan Sc

VERÓNICA SPECIÓSA. SHOWY-FLOWERED SPEEDWELL.

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Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—SCROPHULARINÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-partitus, rarò 3-partitus. *Corolla* subrotata. *Tubus* calyce brevior. *Limbus* 4-partitus, inæqualis, lobis indivisis. *Stamina* 2 antherifera, sterilia, nulla. *Capsula* valvis medio septiferis, v. bipartibilis.—Herbæ *vel* frutices. Folia *opposita, quandoque verticillata vel alterna, sæpè dentata vel incisa.* Inflorescentia *varia.* Calyces *ebracteati. Br.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERONICA *speciosa ;* fruticosa glaberrima, foliis carnosis obovatis fere retusis cum mucrone calloso integerrimis subsessilibus, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis folio longioribus, floribus densissime, racemoso-spicatis, pedicellis longitudine calycis bracteis ovato-lanceolatis pedicello dimidio brevioribus, segmentis calycinis ovato-lanceolatis inæqualibus, corolla subrotata bilabiata, labio superiore ovato inferiore tripartito lobo intermedio minore.

VERONICA speciosa. *Rich. Cunn. in Bot. Mag. sub Tab.* 3461. *Ann. of Nat. Hist. v.* 1. *p.* 457.

It is with no small pleasure I here give a figure of this most beautiful VERONICA, taken from a fine flowering specimen at Mr. KNIGHT's Exotic Nursery, Fulham. The species was first described by Mr. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM in the Botanical Magazine, l. c., and he then took occasion to remark, " Of all the plants of New Zealand, with which

Botanists have made us acquainted, we know of none more to be desired, wherewith to enrich our collections, than this very remarkable and beautiful *Speedwell*, judging both from the fine specimens we have received, and from the description given of it on its native hills by its discoverer (Richard Cunningham). Since the country around its locality, at the mouth of the Hokianga River, is now occupied by Europeans, let us hope soon to receive the seeds, which we may reasonably expect will succeed, as well as the Clianthus has done, in the open borders; the elevated grounds, occupied by our Veronica, being greatly exposed to the prevalent tempests of its weather-beaten coast, in nearly the same degree of southern latitude (about 36°) in which we believe the Clianthus has lately been found." Living plants have been brought over by Mr. Edgerley from Hokianga, which were purchased by our respected friend, Mr. Knight, in whose Exotic Nursery they have produced their fine spikes of flowers in the month of September of the present year;—and well does the plant deserve the name of *speciosa*. It is at present too rare to run the risk of exposing it to an English winter: but it thrives well in a cool greenhouse, and the Royal Botanic Garden of Kew is indebted to Mr. Knight for the possession of this scarce plant.

Descr. In its native country, this *shrub* attains to a height of three to six feet! It is much branched, the *branches* stout, the younger ones succulent, often tinged with purple, and glabrous as is every part of the plant. *Leaves* opposite, two to three inches long and two broad, obovate, fleshy, quite entire, nearly sessile. *Peduncles* from the axils of the upper leaves, solitary, bearing a spike of numerous, crowded *flowers*, before expansion, red-purple, afterwards rich blue purple. *Corolla* two-lipped; upper lip ovate, lower of three deep, ovate, segments, the intermediate one the smallest. *Stamens* two, much protruded, and equal in length to the *style*.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Calyx and Pistil:—*magnified.*

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W. Fitch del.t Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Dec.r 1 1843 Swan Sc

(4058)

STEPHANÓTIS FLORIBÚNDA. COPIOUS-FLOWERING STEPHANOTIS.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ASCLEPIADEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-sepalus, corolla brevior. *Corolla* hypocrateriformis, laciniis obliquis contortis. *Corona staminea* simplex, 5-phylla, laciniis simplicibus membranaceis erectis integris. *Antheræ* membrana superatæ; *massæ pollinis* geminæ, erectæ, basi fixæ. *Stigma* conicum acutum. *Folliculi* (ex DU PET. TH.) duo, horizontales, crassi, acuminati, seminibus papposis.—Frutices *Madagascarienses, volubiles;* foliis *oppositis coriaceis lævissimis;* floribus *ternatis v. umbellatis,* pedunculo *communi interpetiolari. Brongn.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STEPHANOTIS * *floribunda;* foliis ellipticis retusis v. brevissime acuminato-uncinatis, floribus umbellatis numerosis, sepalis ovatis tubo corollæ quadruplo brevioribus, laciniis coronæ stamineæ ovatis antherarum membrana brevioribus. *Brongn.*

STEPHANOTIS floribunda. *Brongn. in Nouv. Ann. des Sc. Nat. v. 7. p. 30.*

A native of Madagascar, which Mrs. LAWRENCE had the gratification of introducing to the stoves of this country; and few plants could have been more acceptable. It is a

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* Στεφανη, a *crown,* and ους, οτος, an *ear;* from the five ear-like appendages to the staminal crown.

graceful climber; and when trained upon a wire globe trellice, with the mass of dark green foliage and the countless clusters of large white or rather cream-coloured flowers, as we have seen it in the collection at Ealing Park, few plants can be more attractive. To add to the interest of it, the blossoms exhale the most delicious fragrance. Two other species, STEPHANOTIS *Thouarsii* and S. *acuminata*, are also described by BRONGNIART; and from them ours is readily distinguished by the copious-flowered umbels, and the greater size of the corolla. It flowers in the summer months.

DESCR. A climbing *shrub*, with opposite, elliptical, coriaceous, dark green, entire *leaves*, having a short, recurved acumen, and *petioles* about half an inch long. *Umbels* pedunculate from the axil of a leaf, many-flowered, *pedicel* an inch in length. *Calyx* small, five-lobed, spreading. *Corolla* an inch and more long, white or cream-coloured, hypocrateriform; *tube* swelling at the base, *limb* spreading, of five ovate, obtuse, spreading segments. *Staminal crown* of five erect, entire, membranaceous segments. *Anthers* terminated by a membrane, under which they are, as it were, concealed. *Pollen-masses* erect.

Fig. 1. Calyx and Staminal Crown. 2. Anthers and Pollen-masses. 3. Pollen-masses:—*magnified*.

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W. Fitch del.

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Swan Sc.

DIPLOLÆNA DAMPIÉRI. DAMPIER'S DIPLOLÆNA.

* *

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—RUTACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Involucrum duplex multiflorum, exterius 5-lobum, interius 10—15-partitum exteriore longius. *Flores* sessiles involucello calyceve 5-paleaceo instructi. *Pet.* o. *Stam.* 10 infernè villosa. *Annulus* glandulosus ovarium cingens. *Stylus* 1. *Stigma* 5-dent. *Carpella* 5 bivalvia 1-sperma transversè striata. *Semina* oblongo-cylindracea, hilo laterali, ferè CORREÆ.—Caules *fruticosi ramosi.* Folia *alterna ovalia punctato-glandulosa, ceterùm foliis* CORREÆ albæ *similia.* Capitula *terminalia pedicellata. De Cand.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIPLOLÆNA* *Dampieri;* foliis oblongo-obovatis obtusis supra scaberulis subtus stellatim pubescenti-tomentosis, junioribus subferrugineis.

DIPLOLÆNA Dampieri. *Desf. Mem. Mus.* 3. *p.* 449. *t.* 20. *De Cand. Prodr.* 1. *p.* 719. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1841, *t.* 64.

A singular Rutaceous plant, with flowers collected into a capitulum like the *Compositæ,* but which, when examined, exhibit a very different structure. These flowers are fully produced in the greenhouse in the month of May, and have a very pretty appearance among the rather gloomy foliage. It is a native of Western Australia. DAMPIER appears to have first discovered it in Hawkes' Bay, and it is said to be the plant figured in his voyage, v. 4. t. 3. f. 3. (French ed.) It was collected during the voyage of Captain BAUDIN, at at Terre d'Endracht of the French voyagers, and both seeds and specimens have been sent by Mr. JAMES DRUMMOND from the Swan River Settlement, from the former of which our plants were raised at the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew. Mr. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM named a plant DIPLOLÆNA *Dampieri*, which he gathered at Dirk Hartog's Island: but this proves to be the D. *grandiflora* of DESFONTAINES; the only other described species. A third has, however, been found in the Swan River Colony, by Mr. JAMES DRUMMOND, which may be called D. *angustifolia*.*

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* So named by Mr. BROWN from διπλοος, *double,* and χλαινα, a *cloak,* from the double covering, or involucre, at first sight resembling a calyx and corolla.

DESCR. A moderate-sized shrub, copiously branched. The *branches* alternate, the younger ones clothed with stellated down. *Leaves* alternate, oblong, but broader upwards, entire, the younger ones rusty, the older ones scabrous above, beneath clothed with dense, stellated down. *Peduncles* solitary, lateral, deflexed. *Head* of *flowers* large, drooping: *florets* numerous, surrounded by a large double *involucre*. *Calyx* of several linear, short scales. *Stamens* long, red. *Filaments* very hairy below. *Anthers* yellow. *Corolla* none. *Ovary* on a large annular disk, of five lobes, hairy at the summit. *Style* longer than the stamens. *Stigma* of five small, erect, linear lobes.

Fig. 1. Single Floret. 2. Stamen. 3. Pistil:—*magnified.*

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* D. *angustifolia* (HOOK.), foliis lineari-oblongis marginibus recurvis supra glabris impresso-punctatis subtus incano-albis. DIPLOLÆNA, n. sp. DRUMMOND'S first coll. n. 14.

This has much larger flowers than D. *Dampieri;* and the leaves are very narrow, with revolute margins.

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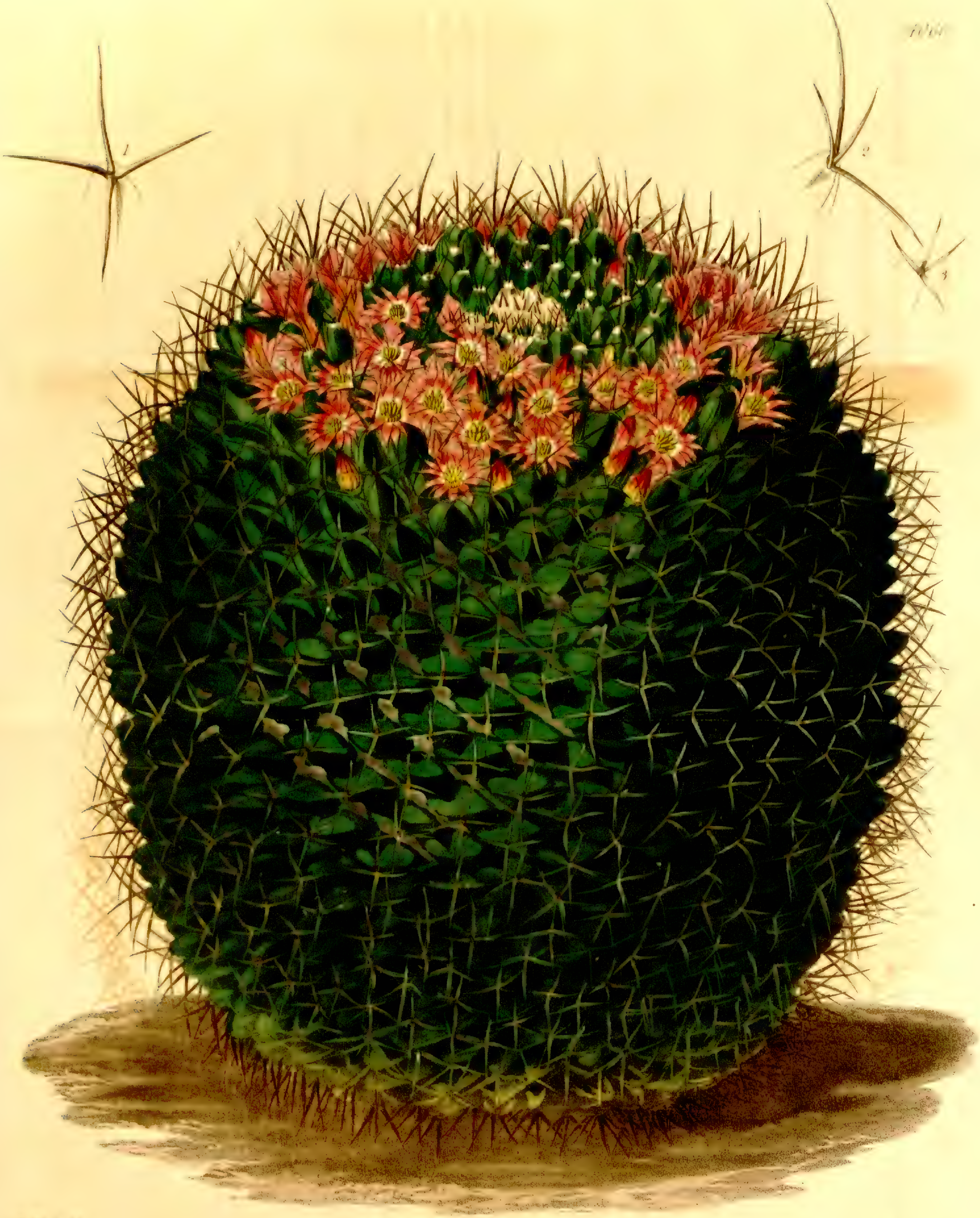

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MAMMILLÁRIA TETRACÁNTHA.* FOUR-SPINED MAMMILLARIA.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CACTEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus ovario adhærens; lobi 5—6 colorati fructum juniorem coronantes. *Petala* 5—25 a calyce vix distincta, eo longiora et cum sepalis in tubum concreta. *Stamina* filiformia pluriserialia. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* 3—7-fidum radiatum. *Bacca* lævis oblonga. *Semina* nidulantia. *Cotyledones* minutæ acuminatæ.—Suffrutices *carnosi subrotundi aut cylindracei, lactescentes aut succo limpido repleti, aphylli, tuberculis subconicis mammæformibus spiraliter dispositis, apice spinulas radiantes et tomentum demum deciduum gerentibus obtecti.* Flores *inter basin mammillarum sessiles, sæpius in zonam transversam dispositi.* Bacca *obovata, edulis, calyce marcescente, demum deciduo, coronata. Pfeiff.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MAMMILLARIA *tetracantha:* subglobosa simplex, axillis lanatis, mammillis confertissimis gracilibus anguloso-pyramidatis, aculeis ex areola fere nuda regulariter 4 brevibus rigidis, infimo cæteris paulo longiore, junioribus rubellis apice nigricantibus tandem albidis. *Pfeiff.*

MAMMILLARIA tetracantha. *"Salm." Pfeiff. Enum. Cact. p.* 18.

The plant here figured has long been cultivated in the Cactus-house of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, under the above appellation: and it appears sufficiently to accord with that of the same name published by PFEIFFER, the only author,

* = M. dolichocentra, Lem. — vide K. Sch.

author, so far as I can find, who has noticed it. His description, indeed, seems to have been drawn up from a young specimen "four inches high, and three inches and a half in diameter, with the mammillæ and aculeæ small in proportion;" and the flowers were, probably, unknown to that author, since he does not mention them. It is a native of Mexico, but by whom introduced to Europe I do not learn. It flowers in July.

DESCR. Our plant is of a subglobose form, a little elongated, flattened at the top, nearly a span high, and a little less in diameter, everywhere externally formed of numerous *mammillæ* of a conical or pyramidal form, but somewhat angular, between half and three quarters of an inch long, and about as broad at the base, terminated with a depression, from which arise four spreading aculei, longer than the mammillæ, moderately strong, between setaceous and subulate, at first brown tipped with a darker colour, then paler, at length almost white: these are about three-quarters of an inch in length, but the two lateral ones are frequently the shortest. The axillæ between the mammillæ are occupied by a dense mass of white wool, as are the apices of the young mammillæ. *Flowers* numerous, small, from the axils of the mammillæ, crowded about the depressed portion of the plant, bright full rose-colour, paler in the disk.

Fig. 1. Front view, and f. 2, side view of the Spines: slightly *magnified.*

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W. Fitch del.ᵗ Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex. Jan 1 1844 Swan Sc.

Clématis montána; *var.* grandiflora. Mountain Virgin's-Bower; large-flowered *var.*

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Class and Order.

Polyandria Polygynia.

(Nat. Ord.—Ranunculaceæ.)

Generic Character.

Involucrum nullum aut calyciforme sub flore. *Sepala* 4—8 colorata. *Petala* nulla aut plana. *Antheræ* lineares extrorsæ. *Carpella* 1-sperma indehiscentia stylo accreto caudata. *Semen* pendulum.—Caules *sæpe sarmentosi.* Folia *opposita.* Radices *fibrosæ. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Clematis *montana;* pedunculis unifloris, involucro nullo, foliis ternatis, foliolis ovato-acuminatis inciso-subtrifidis petiolulatis sepalis lato-ovalibus subovatisve.

Clematis montana. *Hamilt. MSS. De Cand. Prodr.* 1. *p.* 9. *Wall. Pl. Rar. Asiat.* 3. *p.* 12. *t.* 217. *Don, Brit. Fl. Gard. v.* 2. *p.* 253. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1840, *t.* 53.

Clematis anemoniflora. *Don, Prodr. Fl. Nep. p.* 192.

(β.) *grandiflora;* floribus duplo majoribus. *Tab. Nostr.* 4061.

This handsome variety of the very fragrant Clematis *montana* flowered, in the open ground, in the garden of Mr. Veitch of Exeter, at the same time with the ordinary form of the plant, of which the blossoms are not half so large. Both are well worth cultivating in gardens, where there is accommodation for climbers. The profusion of large flowers, the delicacy of their colour, and their fragrance, are strong recommendations. The species is a native of Northern India. Dr. Buchanan Hamilton collected it at Chitlong in the valley of Nepal, flowering in April. Mr.

Blinkworth gathered it in Kamaon, and Dr. Royle notices it as prevalent in the Himalayan Mountains, at an elevation of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. In our country it flowers in early summer, and indeed, through the month of September. In a few years it ought to become a very general plant, for it strikes readily from cuttings, and from layers.

Descr. A large climber, with the habit of our own well-known *Traveller's Joy*, having ternate leaves, and leaflets not very dissimilar in form from that species ; but with a very different inflorescence, and blossoms, especially in our variety here given, nearly as large as those of Clematis *florida*. The *petioles* and *peduncles* spring in axillary clusters or fascicles, and great numbers from one common point. *Leaflets* ovate, acuminated, more or less incised, generally with a lateral incision on each side, forming three sharp points, sometimes also coarsely serrated, occasionally entire. *Flowers* solitary on each peduncle. *Sepals* spreading large, cream-coloured. *Stamens* and *pistils* greenish-yellow.

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W. Fitch del^t. Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Jan 1 1844 Swan Sc

TACSONIA PINNATISTIPULA. MRS. MARRYATT'S TACSONIA; or Passion-Flower.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—PASSIFLOREÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus longus, *limbus* 10-lobus, faux membrana squamulosa instructa.—Habitus Passifloræ. *D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TACSONIA *pinnatistipula;* foliis cordatis ultra medium trifidis subtus tomentosis lobis lanceolatis serratis, stipulis pinnatifidis.

TACSONIA pinnatistipula. *Juss. Ann. Mus.* 6. 393. *Lindl. Bot. Reg. t.* 1536. *Sweet, Brit. Fl. Gard. t.* 156.

PASSIFLORA pinnatistipula. *Cav. Ic.* 5. *t.* 428. *Spreng. Syst. Veget. v.* 3. *p.* 39.

PASSIFLORA pennipes. *Smith, in Rees' Cycl. n.* 48.

This truly handsome plant is not cultivated so much as it deserves to be in the greenhouses and conservatories of this country, considering how long it has existed in our Collections, and how readily it may be increased by cuttings. It is a native of Chili, and was introduced by Mrs. MARRYATT of Wimbledon House, about the year 1830. Nor do we think the trial has fairly been made in the open air, to ascertain whether it could not at least be made to flourish during the summer months, by protecting the roots in winter. The native climate of this *Passion-Flower* is not so warm as that of our PASSIFLORA *cærulea.* With us, in the Royal Botanic Gardens, it is trained to the back wall of a cool greenhouse, where it flowers in the summer months. The Banksian Medal was justly awarded to Mrs. Marryatt for the introduction of this charming climber.

Descr. A scandent plant, growing to a great length, and bearing many elongated branches, clothed with woolly down mixed with glands. *Leaves* cordate, deeply three-lobed, above nearly glabrous, strongly marked with sunken nerves, beneath densely covered with white, copious wool, as on the petioles; *lobes* lanceolate, acute, strongly and sharply serrated. *Stipules* small, pinnatifid, with subulate often glandular segments. *Peduncles* short, woolly. *Involucre* of three cordate, spreading, serrated, glandular bracteas. *Calyx* with a cylindrical tube, about equal in length with the five-lobed, spreading *limb,* thickly downy on the outside, the inside almost white; *lobes* oblong. *Petals* five, oblong, rather longer and broader than the lobes of the calyx, rose-coloured. *Ray (corona filamentosa)* of several spreading, blue filaments, arising from a ring-like disk at the mouth of the tube of the calyx. *Torus* protruded much beyond the mouth of the calyx. *Stamens* five; *filaments* thickened upwards, bearing large yellow *anthers.* *Germens* obovate. *Styles* club-shaped, with thickened *stigmas.*

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Fitch del. Pub by S Curtis Glazenwood Essex Jan 1 1844 Swan Sc.

(4063)

CEPHAELIS IPECACUANHA. IPECACUANHA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—RUBIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx tubus obovatus, *limbus* brevissimus 5-dentatus. *Corolla* subinfundibuliformis, *lobis* 5 parvis obtusiusculis. *Antheræ* inclusæ. *Stigma* bifidum, sæpius exsertum. *Bacca* obovato-oblonga, calycis vestigio coronata, bilocularis, disperma.—Frutices *aut* Herbæ, *omnes (?) ex America.* Folia *ovalia acuta petiolata.* Stipulæ *utrinque binæ liberæ aut concretæ et tunc aut bidentatæ aut partitæ.* Capitula *florum terminalia aut axillaria sessilia aut pedunculata, bracteis* 2—8 *cruciatim oppositis involucrata.* Bracteolæ *seu paleæ inter flores. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CEPHAELIS[*] *Ipecacuanha;* caule ascendente simplici, foliis obovatis acutis integerrimis brevissimis petiolatis glabriusculis, capitulo terminali pedunculato solitario, involucro tetraphyllo, radice annulata.

CEPHAELIS Ipecacuanha. "*Rich. Hist. Ipec. p.* 21. *t.* 2." *H. B. K. Nov. Gen. Am. v.* 3. *p.* 376. *Mart. Pl. Us. Brés. p.* 6. *t.* 6. *Med. Pl. Bras. p.* 4. *t.* 1. *et t.* 8. *f.* 1, 2, 3.

CEPHAELIS emetica. *Pers. Syn.* 1. *p.* 203.

CALLICOCCA Ipecacuanha. *Brot. in Linn. Trans. v.* 6. *p.* 137. *t.* 11.

This interesting plant has no beauty to recommend it to cultivation as an ornamental plant; but its value in a medicinal point of view will, I am sure, render a figure of it acceptable to our Subscribers. The Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew are indebted to Mr. MAKOY of Liege for a living plant, which flowered in the stove in January, 1843; and from it our flowering specimen was drawn: the representation of the

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[*] From κεφαλη, a *head,* so called from the capitate flowers, which are common to the species of this Genus.

root is from MARTIUS's excellent plate in the "Specimen" above quoted. The same author has, in his "Plantes Usuelles du Brazil," given some information as to the native country of this valuable herb. It is found inhabiting the moist and shady forests of various parts of Brazil, especially the provinces of Pernambuco, Minas Geraes, and Bahia; its growth extending as far South as lat. 22°. On the islands of Parahyba and the banks of two rivers, called Pomba and Xipota, it is particularly abundant.

To the native Brazilians, who have used it from time immemorial, we owe our knowledge of the valuable qualities which reside in the root of *Ipecacuanha*. MARCGRAAF and PISON were among the earliest to introduce the drug to Europe, in the time of Louis XIV, when a French merchant, named GRENIER, brought 130℔s. of it from Spain to Paris, and trials were made of it in the Hotel Dieu. To HELVETIUS, who first ascertained the efficacy of *Ipecacuanha* for the cure of dysentery, the French monarch gave the liberal reward of £1,000 sterling. Many years, however, elapsed, ere Naturalists had any certain knowledge of the plant which yielded this, the mildest and safest emetic in the whole *Materia Medica;* for though experience confirmed the praises which MARCGRAAF had originally passed upon it, yet his description was too imperfect to convey much information as to its botanical affinities. In the year 1800, Dr. GOMEZ brought some flowering specimens to Europe, which were described and figured by BROTERO in the "Transactions of the Linnæan Society" of London, and the name of CEPHAELIS *Ipecacuanha* finally secured to the plant by M. RICHARD of Paris. The Genus was so called by SWARTZ: and the specific appellation is that which the natives of Minas Geraes give to the drug; though, in most parts of Brazil, it is called *Poaya*, a name by which they designate emetics of all kinds. The derivation of *Poaya* is not very clear; that of *Ipecacuanha* comes from *Ipe* (bark), *caa* (plant), *cua* (scented), and *nha* (striped): thus forming the word "*bark of a scented and striped plant.*"

It is unnecessary to say much about the properties of *Ipecacuanha*, which is commonly administered as an emetic, and if given in smaller quantities, produces perspiration, and soothes chronic coughs and catarrhs. It is also valuable as a digestive tonic, and to remove dysentery; and not being very capable of adulteration, and easily known, it possesses additional claims to the esteem of medical practitioners; so that we must deeply regret that, through the carelessness and improvidence of the collectors, it should be daily becoming more scarce. Already the plant is entirely extirpated round Rio Janeiro and other large towns, where it once abounded. Though experiments have proved that it grows from seed and cuttings as readily as by dividing the roots, the half-ripened fruits are continually pulled up and thrown away; while the progressive destruction of those virgin forests which it constantly and naturally inhabits, must limit its places of growth. The culture requires no other care than the shade of trees; and we would press upon those who are interested in the continued supply of this precious remedy, the necessity for raising it extensively in Brazil.

Three kinds of *Ipecacuanha* are known in commerce, the *white*, the *grey*, and the *brown*, the two latter sorts being most common; but MARTIUS assures us that they are produced from the self-same plant, and that a skilful apothecary, to whom he showed his specimens, detected all three growing together from one root.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. The same with the Corolla laid open. 3. Calyx and Pistil:—*magnified.*

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W. Fitch delt

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Jan 1 1844

Swan

GOMPHRÉNA PULCHÉLLA. LARGE FLOWERED GLOBE-AMARANTH.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—AMARANTHACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium 5-partitum. *Stamina* 5, connata in tubulum subcylindraceum ovario longiorem, apicibus distinctis, cum v. absque dentibus interjectis. *Antheræ* uniloculares. *Stylus* 1. *Stigmata* 2. *Utriculus* monospermus, evalvis. *Br.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GOMPHRENA *pulchella;* caule erectiusculo ramoso, foliisque lanceolatis acutis strigoso-hirtis, pedunculis elongatis, capitulis hemisphærico-globosis, involucris polyphyllis, bracteis 2 int. simpliciter carinatis perianthio superne calvo triplo brevioribus, tubi staminei segmentis bicuspidatis.

GOMPHRENA pulchella. *Mart. Amaranth, in Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. v. 13. p. 302. Spreng. Syst. Veg. Cur. post. p.* 104.

Many attempts have been made to introduce into our collections the beautiful GOMPHRENA *officinalis,* from Brazil, figured by MARTIUS, Nov. Gen. et Sp. t. 101, but I believe they have all failed. The next handsomest species yet known to us, is the one here represented, which Mr. VEITCH, of Exeter, imported from Monte Video, where it was first found by SELLOW. It cannot fail to remind of our own well-known GOMPHRENA *globosa* (Bot. Mag. t. 2815) ; but the heads of flowers are much larger, and of a brighter, though paler, hue ; and whereas the colour of the common *Globe-Everlasting* is due to the floral bracteas, which are longer than the pale-green flowers, here, the coloured flowers are much longer than the bracteas, and give to the heads altogether a different character. It flowered in July, in Mr. VEITCH's greenhouse, and we are indebted to him for the specimens here figured. It appears to be an annual; and, in all probability, seedling plants put out in the early summer, would flourish in the open ground, and prove a very great additional ornament to our flower borders.

DESCR. Annual? *Stems* nearly erect, one to two feet high, branched, clothed with appressed and somewhat silky hairs. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolate, very acute, almost pungently so, two or more inches long, clothed, especially beneath, with the same kind of hairs as the stem. *Peduncles* elongated, monocephalous; or the head may be more correctly considered as an aggregation of smaller, sessile heads, having at the base, a polyphyllous involucre, of which the leaves resemble those of the stem, except its being shorter and broader. Of partial bracteas, there are two at the base of each flower, ovate, carinate, acute, glabrous, and quite entire. *Sepals* five, erect, linear, rather acute, full rose-colour, about thrice the length of the bracteas, glabrous above, lower down beset with a few long, spreading, hairs. *Staminal tube* a long cylindrical membrane, equal in length with the sepals, six-toothed at the apex, each tooth cut into two subulate segments, below which, and opposite to them, the sessile one-celled *anthers* are inserted. *Germen* globose; *style* very short. *Stigmas* two, long, subulate.

Fig. 1. Flower, with two Bracteas. 2. Staminal Tube laid open. 3. Pistil: —*magnified.*

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CONVÓLVULUS OCELLÁTUS. PURPLE-EYED BIND-WEED.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CONVOLVULACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus, nudus, v. bracteis 2 minoribus imbricatus. *Corolla* campanulata, 5-plicata. *Stamina* limbo breviora. *Ovarium* 2-loculare, raro 3-loculare? loculis dispermis. *Stylus* indivisus. *Stigmata* 2, filiformia. *Capsula* valvata.—Herbæ (*raro* Frutices,) *volubiles v. prostratæ, sæpius lactescentes. Br.*

Specific Name and Character.

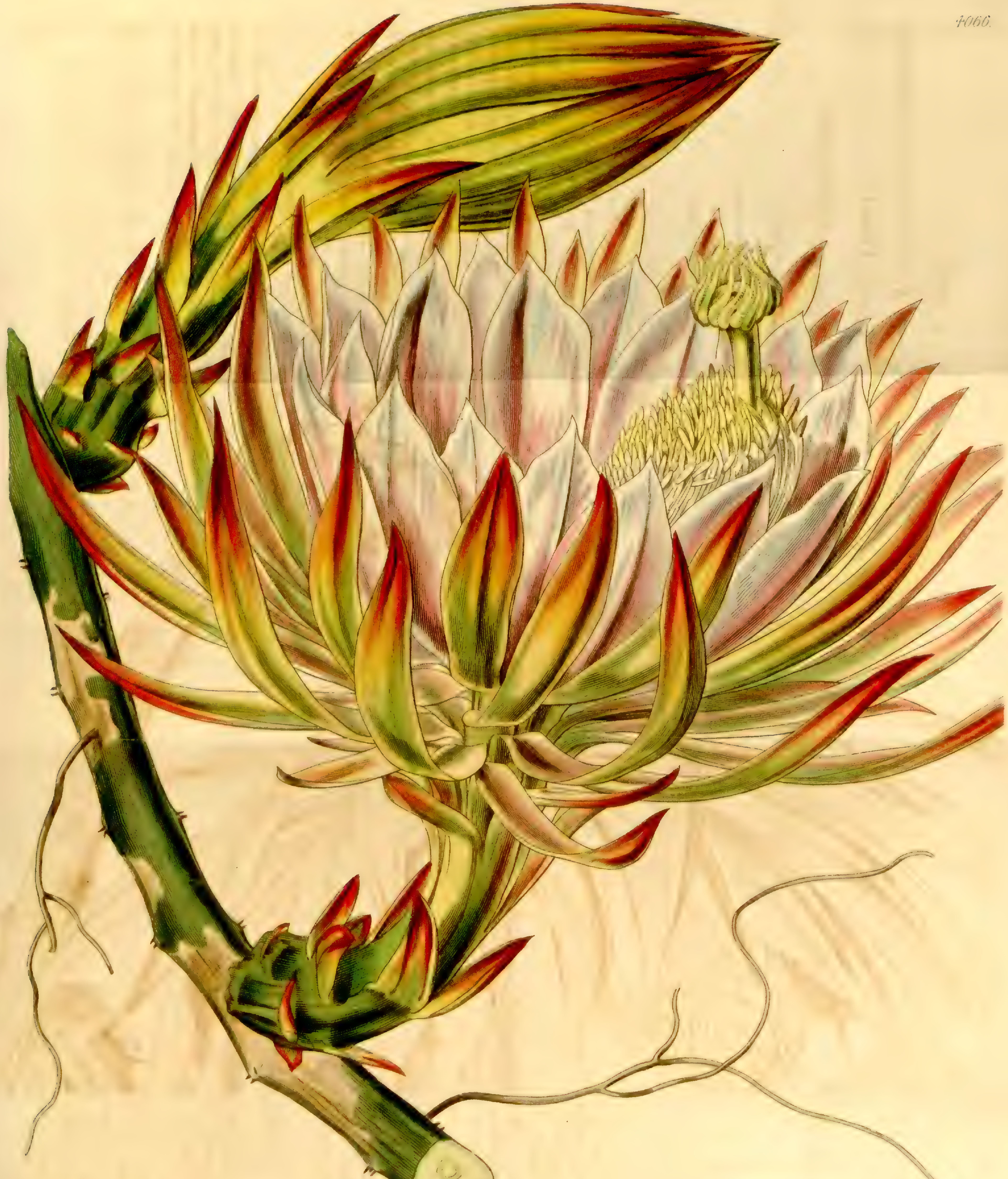
CONVOLVULUS *ocellatus;* procumbens fruticosus, ramis erectis foliisque linearibus integerrimis sericeo-albidis, pedunculis solitariis axillaribus bibracteolatis unifloris folio longioribus, sepalis 5 ovatis acuminatis exterioribus sericeis, corolla subhypocrateriformi, capsula biloculari tetrasperma.

A very neat Evolvulous-like species of *Bind-weed,* discovered by Mr. BURKE at Macalisberg, in the interior of Southern Africa, and raised from seeds in the greenhouse of the Right Honourable the Earl of DERBY, at Knowsley, where it produced its pretty white flowers with a purple eye, in the month of August. I can find no CONVOLVULUS anywhere described that corresponds with it. Indeed I should have referred it to EVOLVULUS, but for the style and stigmas, which are truly those of a CONVOLVULUS. The corolla is, as it were, intermediate, between those two Genera, between campanulate and salver-shaped; scarcely to be called rotate.

Descr. Shrubby, the lower part especially; procumbent at the base, there bearing many, nearly erect, silky *branches,* rather thickly beset with *leaves,* which are, the largest of them, scarcely an inch long, sessile, linear, rather acute, entire, one-nerved, clothed on both sides, but especially beneath, with copious, appressed, silky, white, hairs. *Peduncles* from the axils of the leaves, and longer than they, but scarcely twice as long, bearing a pair of small, subulate bracteas above the middle, and a solitary flower. *Calyx* of five ovate, acuminated *sepals*, of which the three outer are more or less silky on the back. *Corolla* scarcely an inch in diameter, with a short *tube,* a little longer than the calyx, which gradually expands into a spreading, five-angled *limb;* white with a deep red-purple eye. *Stamens* five, within the tubular part of the corolla. *Germen* globose. *Style,* including the bipartite *stigma,* about equal in length to the stamens. *Capsule* ovato-globose, two-celled, surrounded by the persistent calyx. *Cells* two-seeded.

Fig. 1. Portion of the Peduncle, Calyx, and Pistil. 2. Fruit. 3. Transverse section of a Capsule :—*magnified.*

4066.



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Céreus exténsus. Long-stemmed Cereus; or Torch-Thistle.

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Class and Order.

Icosandria Monogynia.

(Nat. Ord.—Cacteæ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala numerosissima imbricata, basi ovario adnata, in tubum elongatum concreta, exteriora breviora calycinalia, media longiora colorata, intima petaliformia. *Stamina* numerosissima cum tubo concreta. *Stylus* filiformis, apice multifidus. *Bacca* areolata, sepalorum reliquis squamata aut tuberculosa. *Cotyledones* acuminatæ.—Frutices *carnosi, subglobosi vel elongati, stricti, articulati vel repentes, axi ligneo interne medullifero donati, angulis verticalibus, spinarum fasciculos gerentibus vel inermibus regulariter sulcati.* Anguli *seu* alæ *nunc plurimæ nunc paucissimæ, rarius duæ tantum, et tunc rami compresso-alati inermes.* Flores *ampli e spinarum fasciculis lateralibus trunci aut ramorum vetustiorum, aut crenis angulorum orti.* Fructus *oviformes, plerumque anno sequente maturescentes, edules. Pfeiff.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Cereus *extensus;* longissime articulatus radicans viridis 3-angularis, angulis repandis obtusis, areolis remotis nudiusculis, aculeis brevissimis rectiusculis 2—3, setis paucis deciduis, flore magno, tubo cylindraceo squamato, squamis magnis coloratis sensim in sepala et petala transeuntibus.

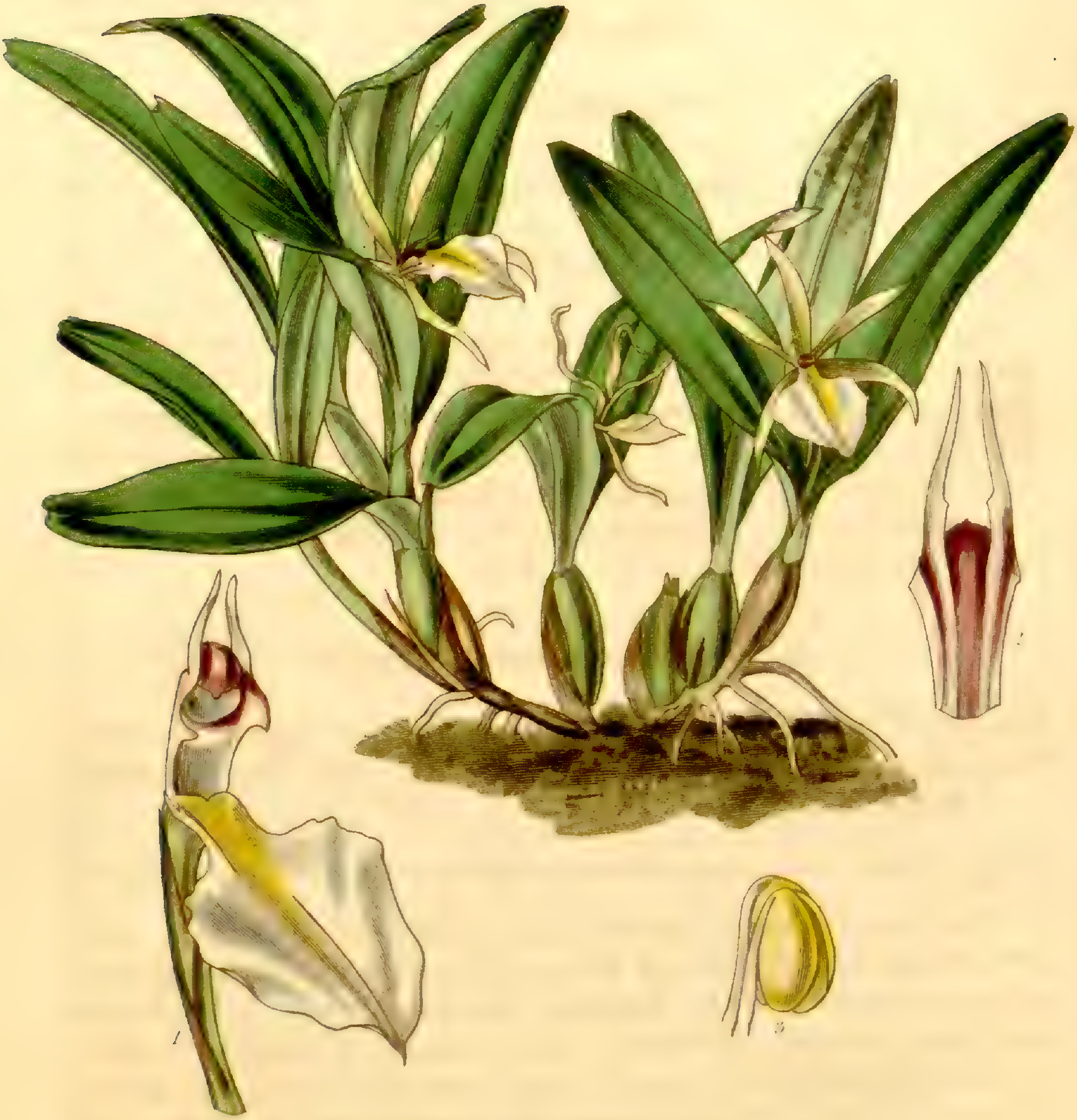
Cereus extensus. *Salm Dyck in De Cand. Prodr. 3. p.* 469. "*Wendland in Otto's G. Z.* 1836. *n. 39. S.* 306." *Pfeiff. Enum. Cact. p.* 119.

Cereus squamatus. *Pfeiff. (in Otto's G. Z. n.* 48. *S.* 30.*) ?*

This has been long cultivated in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, but had never flowered there, nor was its native country known to any one, till, in August, 1843, my friend, J. GRAY, Esq., of Greenock, sent me the splendid specimen here represented, taken from a plant he had received from Trinidad; thus, at the same time, establishing its native country, and giving the opportunity of making so fine a blossom known to the Botanical world by a good figure. How needful such figures are, is but too apparent from the confusion of synonyms, in cases where we have only recourse left to descriptions. Professor DE CANDOLLE, who takes up this species from the Prince DE SALM DYCK's letter, doubts if it be not a variety of his previous species, "C. *coccineus* (SALM DYCK in litt.):" but the "C. *coccineus* DE CAND.," strange to say, is nevertheless by PFEIFFER made a var. of the *setaceus* (SALM DYCK); while the C. *coccineus* (SALM DYCK) is placed in a different division, and retained as a quite distinct species by PFEIFFER. This seems to be a very shy flowering species; and if we consider the size and colour of the blossoms, one of the handsomest of this remarkable Genus.

DESCR. A repent, and, probably, a climbing species, branched, with very long joints, slender in proportion to their length, about three-fourths of an inch wide, triangular, rooting, with the angles obtuse repando-sinuate, the sides plane, the *areolæ* on the obtuse angles small, woolly, and often setose; but the wool and setæ are deciduous. Two to three, and, occasionally, four, very short and stout dark-brown *aculei* are implanted in the areolæ, scarcely more than two-thirds of a line long. *Flowers* very large, handsome. *Tube* green, moderately long, cylindrical, swollen below, beset with rather distant *scales*, which are large, triangular or ovate, greenish-yellow, tipped, and margined with red, then gradually become larger upwards and longer, insensibly passing into the sepals, and then again almost as insensibly become the oblongo-obovate, acute, rose-coloured *petals*. *Stamens* very numerous, the lowermost ones the longest. *Anthers* sulphur-yellow. *Style* very thick, columnar, longer than the stamens. *Stigma* with about fourteen subulate, spirally-twisted, papillose rays.

4067.



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Swan Sc.

DINÉMA POLYBÚLBON. MANY-BULBED DINEMA.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala et *petala* subæqualia, herbacea, patentia. *Labellum* majus, membranaceum, indivisum, unguiculatum, cum basi columnæ accretum. *Columna* nana, bicornis. *Anthera* bilocularis. *Pollinia* 4, per paria caudiculis duobus replicatis adnata.—Herba *epiphyta, rhizomate repente annulato pseudo-bulbifero.* Folia *coriacea.* Flores *solitarii, terminales, pedunculo vaginato. Lindl.*

Specific Name and Synonyms.

DINEMA * polybulbon. *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orchid. p.* 111.
EPIDENDRUM polybulbon. *Swartz, Fl. Ind. Occ. p.* 1491.
Hook. Exot. Fl. t. 112.

This very pretty plant is a native of Jamaica, and, according to LINDLEY, of Mexico; and is a solitary species of a Genus which Dr. LINDLEY separates from EPIDENDRUM and places near ISOCHILUS, from which it chiefly departs by its labellum being large, membranaceous, and extremely different in appearance from the petals, and in these last and the sepals being spread, not connivent. It is distinguished from EPIDENDRUM by its short two-horned column. Our figure was made from a specimen which bloomed in the Botanic Gardens of Glasgow some years ago.

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* So named by Dr. LINDLEY, I presume, from the two thread-like horns of the column.

Descr. The *stem* is slender, creeping, about the thickness of a sparrow's quill, sending out *roots* from below, above bearing several elliptical, small, clustered *pseudobulbs*, partially sheathed with large scales at the base, and having at the summit two oblong-lanceolate, coriaceous *leaves*, blunt and emarginate at their apex. *Flower* solitary, peduncled from the axil of the pair of leaves. *Peduncle* one-third or one-fourth the length of the leaf, clothed with sheathing scales, tinged with red. *Flower* large. *Sepals* and *petals* spreading, alike, linear-subulate, pale greenish-yellow, with a red streak at the base. *Lip* large, white, cordato-triangular, with a broad unguis. *Column* short, white, tinged with red, acute, having two projecting teeth in front, and crowned with two long, erect, subulate teeth. *Anther-case* hemisphærical, red. *Pollen-masses* four, each plano-convex, in two pairs, with two replicate *caudicles*.

Fig. 1. Column and Lip. 2. Back view of a Column. 3. Pollen-masses:—*magnified.*

4068.

W. Fitch. del.t Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Feb.y 1.1844. Swan Sc.

IPOMÆA CRÁSSIPES. THICK-FLOWER-STALKED IPOMÆA; or Bindweed.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CONVOLVULACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus, nudus. *Corolla* campanulata vel infundibuliformis, 5-plicata. *Ovarium* 2—3 loculare, loculis dispermis. *Stylus* indivisus. *Stigma* capitatum, 2—3-lobum. *Capsula* 2—3 locularis.—Herbæ *volubiles quandoque erectæ*. Folia *indivisa vel lobata, nunc pinnatifida*. Semina *in quibusdam comosa*. *Br.*

Specific Name and Character.

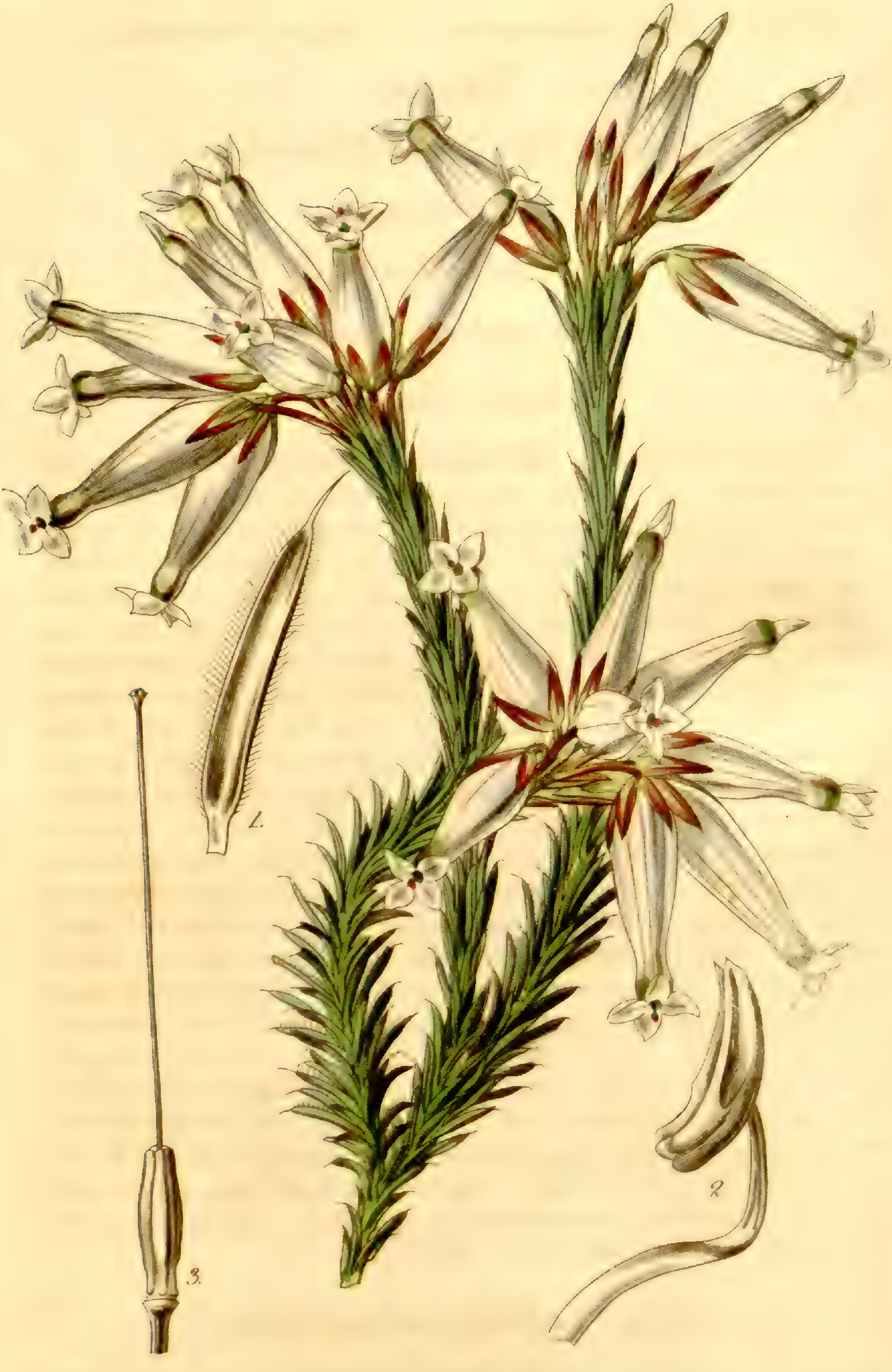
IPOMÆA *crassipes ;* molliter pilosa, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis breviter petiolatis acutis integerrimis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis unifloris medium versus bibracteatis folio brevioribus superne incrassatis, sepalis valde inæqualibus 3 ovato-acuminatis 2 subulatis, corollæ tubo infundibuliformi limbo patente obsolete 5-angulato.

Among the many handsome plants, being collected by Mr. BURKE in his extended journey into the interior of Southern Africa, may be mentioned several CONVOLVULACEÆ: and of these he was so fortunate as to bring seeds, which have been reared by Mr. JENKINS, Gardener to the Earl of DERBY, at Knowsley. The present is one among them, which flowered in August, 1843 ; and being, so far as I can find, perfectly new, I have named it, from the peculiarity of having the peduncle thickened upwards. It inhabits the elevated country about Macalisberg.

DESCR. A climbing plant, with slender *stems* and *branches,* clothed in every part, save the corolla, with short, soft hairs. *Leaves* alternate, lanceolate, broad and cordate at the base, tapering to an acute point at the apex, quite entire, penninerved, petiolate. *Petioles* short, scarcely half an inch long. *Peduncles* from the axils of almost every leaf, but shorter than the leaf, solitary, single-flowered, and sensibly thickened below the calyx, bearing a pair of rather large, ovato-acuminated, sessile, spreading *bracteas*, a little above the middle. *Calyx* of five unequal sepals, three large, triangular and acute, two small, subulate. *Corolla* purple, rather large; the *tube* funnel-shaped, the *limb* spreading, plicate, obscurely five-angled. *Stamens* inserted near the base of the tube, two long and three short, all included. *Filaments* subulate, woolly at the base. *Anthers* linear-oblong. *Germen* ovate; surrounded by an annular disk. *Style* longer than the short stamens. *Stigmas* two-lobed. *Capsule* globose, four-valved, four-seeded.

Fig. 1. Base of the Corolla laid open. 2. Capsule and withered Style:—*nat. size.* 3. Capsule burst. 4. Seed:—*magnified.*

4069.



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(4069)

ERICA SHANNONIÁNA. LADY SHANNON'S HEATH.

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Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ERICACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx æqualis vel imbricatus, quadripartitus vel rarius quadrifidus. *Corolla* hypogyna tubulosa, hypocraterimorpha, urceolata, campanulata vel globosa, limbo brevi rarius maximo quadrifido, connivente, erecto, patente vel revoluto. *Stamina* 8, rarius 6—7, disco hypogyno glanduloso inserta. *Filamenta* libera rarissime submonadelpha. *Antheræ* inclusa vel exsertæ, terminales, ad insertionem filamenti appendicibus duabus aristatæ vel cristatæ, vel omnino muticæ, poro orbiculari vel oblongo vel rima longitudinali dehiscentes. *Ovarium* quadriloculare rarius 8-loculare, loculis 2-∞ ovulatis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* obtusum, capitatum, vel peltato-dilatatum, sæpe breviter 4-lobum. *Capsula* 4- rarius 8-locularis, loculicide quadrivalvis, dissepimentis demum fissis partim valvulis, partim columellæ adhærentibus. *Semina* placentis axilibus affixa, ovoidea vel compressa, testa adhærente reticulata læviuscula vel nitida rarius in membranam tenuem expansa.—Frutices *Europæi vel maxima parte Austro-Africani, rigiduli, ramosissimi; rarius flaccidi.* Folia *sæpissime linearia, acerosa, marginibus omnino revolutis et sub folio cohærentibus, nonnunquam latiora, rarius omnino plana, verticillata vel rarius alterna vel sparsa.* Flores *in pedicellis unifloris axillares, vel terminales, solitarii, verticillati, capitati vel umbellati, plerumque cernui.* Bracteæ *in pedicello sæpius tres, 2 oppositis, tertia infra sita rarius deficiente.* *D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *Shannoniana;* foliis ternis erecto-patentibus longe linearibus carinato-canaliculatis aristatis ciliatis, brac-

teis parvis remotis, sepalis lanceolatis sublinearibusve acutis, corollæ costatæ tubo oblongo inflato apice in collum brevem læviter attenuato, limbi laciniis ovatis. *Benth.*

ERICA Shannoniana. *Andr. Heath. t.* 239. *Benth. in De Cand. Prodr.* 7. *p.* 644. *Spr. Syst. Veg. v.* 2. *p.* 185.
ERICA Shannoni. *Lodd. Bot. Cab. t.* 168.
EURYLOMA Shannoniana. *G. Don, Dict. Gard. and Bot. v.* 3. *p.* 816.

One of the most beautiful of the South African *Heaths,* said to have been found by MASSON in mountains at Klein-rivier, district of Swellendam, and to have been introduced to our gardens in 1826. Mr. BENTHAM observes that hybrid garden forms connect this with E. *jasminiflora,* and E. *Irbyana* (Bot. Mag. t. 4016). It was sent to us by J. T. MACKAY, Esq., from his well-cultivated collection in the College Botanic Garden, Dublin.

DESCR. A *shrub,* with slender, flexuose, densely leafy *branches. Leaves* in threes, erecto-patent, linear, on a very short, dilated *petiole,* plane or slightly grooved above, beneath carinate, with a sculptured line on the keel, the apex having a long awn, the margins ciliated. *Flowers* in umbels; the *peduncles* short, with a few leafy *bracteas. Calyx* of five linear-lanceolate, erect, appressed *sepals,* tipped with red. *Corolla* glutinous, white, often tinged with red, greenish below the limb; *tube* inflated below, tapering into a narrow neck; *limb* of four ovate, spreading segments. *Stamens* eight; *filaments* geniculated; *anthers* large, ovato-oblong, curved, opening with long, lateral apertures, more than half as long as the cells. *Germen* oblong, contracted at the base. *Style* filiform, included. *Stigma* capitate.

Fig. 1. Leaf. 2. Stamen. 3. Pistil:—*magnified.*

4106.

W. Fitch del.

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Swan Sc.

(4070)

TETRANÉMA MEXICÁNUM. MEXICAN TETRANEMA.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Nat. Ord.—SCROPHULARINÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus, sepalis angustis acutis æstivatione imbricatis. *Corollæ* distincte bilabiatæ, labio superiore brevi plano emarginato, lobis latis patentibus; inferiore longiore, patente, trifido. *Stamina* 4, basi declinata, dein ascendentia, corolla breviora. *Antherarum loculi* divaricati. *Stylus* simplex; stigmate subcapitato. *Capsula* loculicido-bivalvis; valvulis integris, medio septiferis a placenta demum libera secedentibus. *Semina* numerosa angulata. *Bentham.*

Specific Name and Synonyms.

TETRANEMA* *Mexicanum.*
TETRANEMA Mexícanum. *Benth. in Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1843. *t.* 52.
PENTSTEMON Mexicanus. *Hort.*

A native, it would appear, of Mexico, introduced to our collections from Belgium, under the name of PENTSTEMON, from which Genus Mr. BENTHAM has separated the above name and character. Dr. LINDLEY speaks of it as a greenhouse plant. In the Royal Botanic Gardens, it is treated as an inmate of the stove, and in that situation it flowers from November to May, each plant throwing up several flowering stalks, gay with purple blossoms. Slight as are the generic distinctions between this and PENTSTEMON, there is a something in the habit and aspect of the plant which distinguishes it to the eye.

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* From τετρα, *four*, and νημα, a *filament*;—four filaments, or stamens, as distinguishing the Genus from PENTSTEMON, where, as the name implies, there are five stamens.

DESCR. *Stem* short; so much so that the leaves appear to be radical: whereas they, in reality, arise alternately from a thickened *stem*, one or two inches high, and spread horizontally. They are oblong, or more frequently obovate, rather acute, slightly convex above, and there dark green and shining, pale below; the veins strong, sunken above, prominent beneath; the margin sinuato-crenate, the base tapering into a short, red, dilated *petiole*. *Peduncles* (or almost *scapes*) axillary, erect, longer than the leaves, numerous, bearing a capitate *umbel* of many drooping flowers. *Pedicels* short, recurved (in fruit erect). *Calyx* cut, almost to the base, into five deep lanceolate, erect, equal *segments*. *Corolla* purple and white mottled; the *tube* funnel-shaped, the *limb* of two unequal, spreading lips, the upper one broad bifid, the lower in three deep, rounded lobes, each with a dark spot at the base. *Stamens* four, inserted near the base of the tube; a fifth abortive one is only represented by a minute tooth or scale. *Filaments* curved. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Germen* ovate, seated on an annular disk, or ring. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* incrassated, two-lipped at the point. *Capsule* two-celled, many-seeded; the *seeds* arranged upon a large, central receptacle.

Fig. 1. Base of the Corolla laid open. 2. Calyx and Pistil. 3. Germen and glandular base. 4. Germen cut through transversely.

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Fig. 1. Base of the Corolla laid open. 2. Calyx and Pistil. 3. Germen and glandular base. 4. Germen cut through transversely.

4071

Fitch Del. Pub by S Curtis Glazenwood Essex Feb. 1 1844. Swan Sc

(4071)

SCAPHYGLÓTTIS VIOLÁCEA. VIOLET BOAT-LIP.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala conniventia, lateralia basi paulo producta cum pede columnæ connata labello supposita, supremum lineare convexum. *Petala* conformia sed paulo breviora. *Labellum* oblongum canaliculatum cum pede paululum producto columnæ continuum eique parallelum, margine leviter repandum. *Columna* marginata. *Pollinia* 4, teretia, in glandulam cuneatam sessilia.—Herbæ *epiphytæ, caulescentes, nunc pseudo-bulbosæ in axillis.* Folia *coriacea, angusta.* Flores *parvi, axillares, pedunculis dense vaginatis. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCAPHYGLOTTIS* *violacea ;* pseudo-bulbis elongatis cylindraceo-attenuatis proliferis vaginatis, foliis binis lineari-lanceolatis, floribus solitariis subgeminisve, labello oblongo trilobo, lobis omnibus obtusis.
SCAPHYGLOTTIS violacea. *Lindl. Bot. Reg. t.* 1901.
CLABODIUM violaceum. *Lindl. Nat. Syst. Bot. f.* 446.

The Genus SCAPHYGLOTTIS was established by POEPPIG and ENDLICHER, and five species enumerated, which are natives of Peru. All are peculiar in habit. Most of them have straggling stems, bearing pseudo-bulbs. S. *conferta,*

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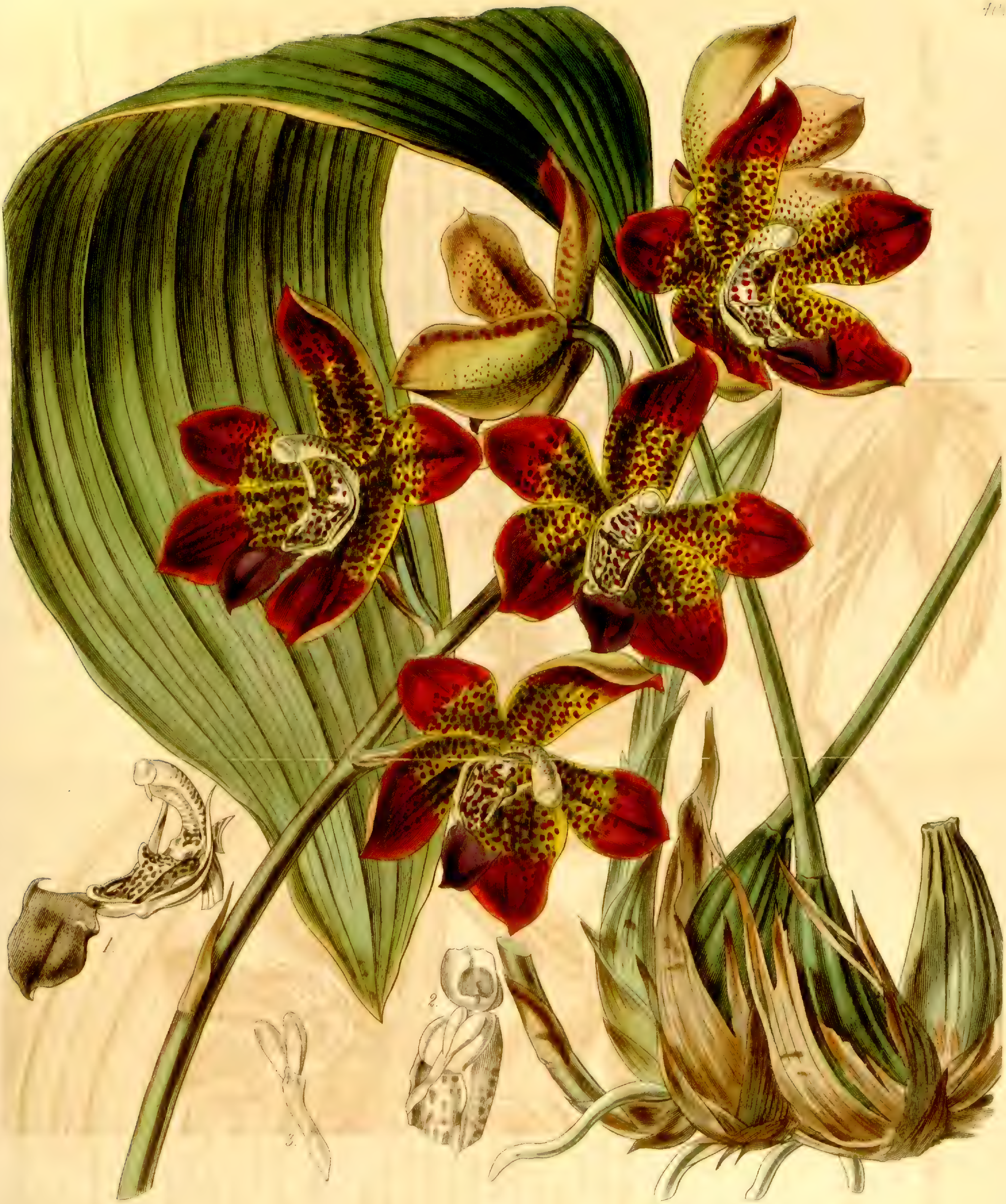
* So named by POEPPIG and ENDLICHER, from Σκαφος, a *boat,* and γλωττα, a *tongue,* in allusion to the form of the labellum in some species.

conferta, Poepp. and Endl., is described and figured as having no evident pseudo-bulbs, and the present is also described by Dr. Lindley as having none: but to me it appears that the articulations of the stem and the branches are, in reality, narrow, almost cylindrical, pseudo-bulbs, which are proliferous from between their leaves. S. *violacea* inhabits British Guiana, whence our plant was received by C. S. Parker, Esq., and communicated to the Royal Botanic Garden of Glasgow. It flowers generally in the winter season.

Descr. *Stem* elongated, consisting of a series of joints, each of which may be considered a long, narrow, cylindrical, or only slightly tapering upwards, *pseudo-bulb,* more or less clothed with sheathing, rugged scales, and bearing two leaves at the extremity. New *pseudo-bulbs* arise from the axil of the pair of leaves, and so the species increases in length. *Leaves* three to four inches long, spreading, linear-lanceolate. *Flowers* small, axillary, drooping, purple, solitary, or two together; the ovary sheathed with small imbricated scales. *Sepals* oblong, obtuse, connivent, the two lower ones united at their base into an obtuse sack or pouch; *petals* smaller, and paler coloured. *Lip* oblong, three-lobed, the lateral lobes and terminal one obtuse. *Column* semicylindrical, the margin winged on each side. *Anther-case* hemispherical. *Pollen-masses* four, oval, sessile, seated on a large, white gland.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Labellum and Column. 3. Anther-case. 4. Pollen-masses:—*magnified.*



W. Fitch del.   Pub. by S. Curtis, Glazenwood, Essex March 1 1844

(4072)

HOULLÉTIA BROCKLEHURSTIÀNA. MR. BROCKLEHURST'S HOULLETIA.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium patens, sepalis subliberis; petalis paulo minoribus, unguiculatis. *Labellum* cum basi columnæ continuum, patens; hypochilio angusto, basi excavato quasi bilabiato, apice utrinque in laciniam producto, lobulo nano interjecto; metachilio nullo; epichilio angulari dilatato cum hypochilio articulato. *Columna* erecta, arcuata, clavata, semiteres, labello paulo brevior. *Anthera* bilocularis depressa. *Pollinia* 2, postice fissa, caudicula lineari-lanceolata in glandulam acutam elongata, nec infixa. —Herbæ *epiphytæ, pseudo-bulbosæ, Americæ æquinoctialis, foliis solitariis plicatis.* Scapi *radicales erecti, apice racemosi.* Flores *speciosi, luteo-fusci, bracteis parvis nec spathaceis. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HOULLETIA *Brocklehurstiana;* foliis longe petiolatis, racemo 6-floro, sepalis oblongis petalisque apice rotundatis, hypochilii laciniis lineari-lanceolatis reflexis, epichilio ovato-triangulari subhastato angulis lateralibus acuminatis. *Lindl.*

HOULLETIA Brocklehurstiana. *Lindl. Sert. Orchid. Tab.* 41.

MAXILLARIA ? Brocklehurstiana. *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1841, *Misc. n.* 27.

According to Dr. LINDLEY, in the Sertum Orchidaceum, Mr. WANKLYN, of Crumpsall House, Manchester, had the credit of originally introducing this noble plant from the

Brazils. It was first flowered by Mr. BROCKLEHURST, of the Fence, Macclesfield, after whom it is called. The Generic name was given, it appears, to a nearly allied, if not the same, species, by M. A. BRONGNIART; in honour of M. HOULLET, a French gardener, who introduced the original species to the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, from the Corcovado of Brazil. A second kind is H. *vittata*, Bot. Reg. 1841, t. 69, which seems almost too near MAXILLARIA.

The individual, represented here, bloomed at the Nursery of Mr. VEITCH, in April, 1843; but a much finer flowering specimen appeared in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew in November of the same year.

DESCR. *Pseudo-bulb* rather small for the size of the plant, ovate, deeply furrowed, and more or less clothed with large, lacerated scales; upon the top of this bulb is, as it were, articulated, a large, plaited, broadly-lanceolate, membranaceous leaf, borne on a long, cylindrical footstalk. *Peduncle* from the base of the bulb, two feet and more high, including the inflorescence, which forms a spike or raceme of six to eight large, handsome blossoms. *Petals* and *sepals* nearly uniform, elliptic-ovate, fulvous, spotted all over without, and within, paler on the outside. *Lip* of a singular form, having a narrow, and rather saccate base, with two long, subulate horns, directed upwards towards the column, and which may be considered two lateral lobes; while the intermediate, or terminal lobe, is triangular or trowel-shaped, acute at the apex, the two lower angles ending each in a soft, short spur. The color of the lip is variable, yellow spotted with deep purple, sometimes the terminal lobe is almost wholly purple. *Column* elongated, semi-terete, curved forward, yellow spotted with brown or purple. *Anther-case* hemisphærical. *Pollen-masses* as in MAXILLARIA.

Fig. 1. Column and Lip; *nat. size.* 2. Apex of the Column, with the Anther-case thrown back to show the position of the Pollen-masses. 3. Pollen-masses:—*magnified.*

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Swan Sc

(4073)

DISA GRANDIFLÓRA. LARGE-FLOWERED DISA.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium ringens. *Sepala* libera, æqualia, intermedio galeato calcarato vel saccato. *Petala* minora, erecta, basi columnæ adnata. *Labellum* liberum, filiforme aut dilatatum, integrum aut multifidum. *Columna* bipartita. *Anthera* bilocularis, erecta vel supina, glandulis duabus distantibus nudis. *Stigma* truncatum vel convexum, disco obscure trilobum, sæpe tuberculiforme, ad basin columnæ situm. *Semina* in pluribus speciebus, (an omnibus?) atra, crustacea, nitida, testa adhærente apice et basi tantum libera.—Herbæ *terrestres, Capenses, habitu vario, scapo terminali, uni-multifloro. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DISA *grandiflora;* caule folioso subbifloro, foliis lineari-lanceolatis, sepalis late ovatis acutis maximis superiore galeato supra basin calcare breviusculo pendulo, petalis oblique obovatis parvis, labello nano lanceolato.

DISA grandiflora. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 406. *Sw. Act. Holm.* 1800, *p.* 210. *Thunb. Fl. Cap. ed.* 2. *p.* 7. *Ker, in Journ. of Sc. v.* 4. *p.* 205. *tab.* 5. *f.* 1. *Lindl. in Bot. Reg. t.* 926. *Sertum Orchid. t.* 49. *Gen. et Sp. Orch. p.* 347. *Spreng. Syst. Veget. v.* 3. *p.* 697.

DISA uniflora. *Berg. Pl. Cap. p.* 348. *t.* 4. *f.* 7.

SATYRIUM grandiflorum. *Thunb. Prodr. Fl. Cap. p.* 4.

Of all described terrestrial ORCHIDEÆ, this is unquestionably the most beautiful, the "well-known pride of Table Mountain," where, Mr. HARVEY assures us, that every

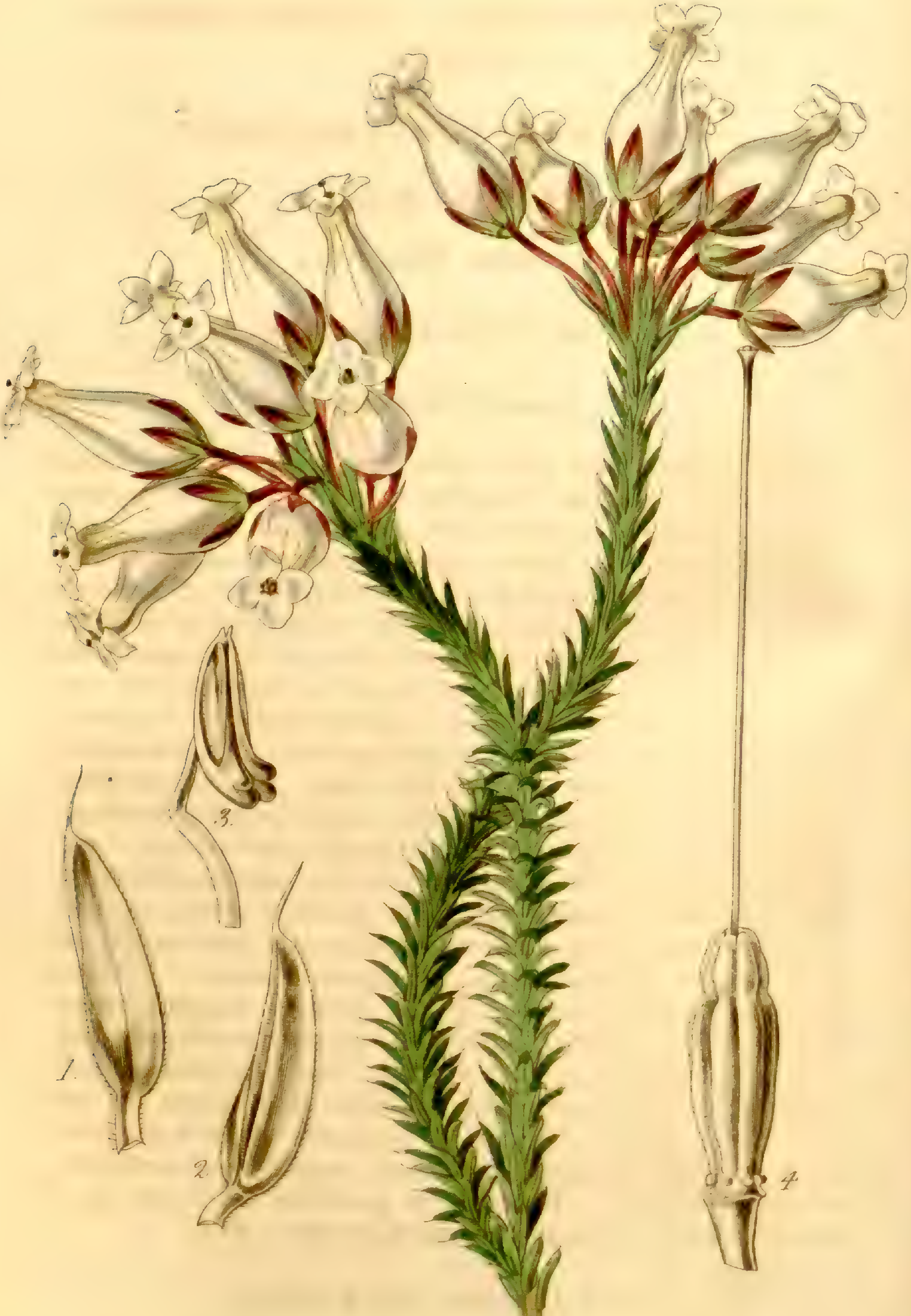
stream is literally bordered with it in the month of March. Sir James Smith suggests that, the very name Disa, from Δις, *Jupiter*, to express a female divinity, was given by Burgius, "in allusion to the magnificence and beauty of the flower, exceeding most of its tribe, and to preserve an analogy with some others of that tribe, Arethusa, Cypripedium, Serapias," &c. Dr. Lindley represents a group of specimens of this plant, in the last plate of his "Sertum Orchidaceum," communicated by Mr. Harvey from the Cape, and of all the splendid flowers in that splendid book, these are, to our mind, the most so. The stems of those individual specimens were two feet and a half high, and the flowers five inches and a half from tip to tip of the expanded sepals. Our flowering plants were short of this size when they bloomed in the greenhouse of the Royal Gardens of Kew, in August, 1843. The tubers had recently been imported, and may probably never flower a second time: for it is well known that no plants are more difficult to cultivate for a succession of years than terrestrial Orchideæ. In the present instance, it would be scarcely possible to imitate the native soil and climate. "They grow," says Sir John Herschel, "where the temperature is, occasionally, as low as 31°, and also, occasionally, as high as 96°. The habitat is on the margin of pools of standing water, the drainage of the boggy slopes of the mountain, where the roots are immersed. These are dry, or nearly so, in summer. In such localities the plant is of course frequently involved in the dense mist of the clouds, which, even in the hottest months, often cover its habitation for a week or a fortnight uninterruptedly." We have, indeed, much to learn respecting the cultivation of bulbs and tubers from the Cape of Good Hope; and, as our figure of the Disa scarcely needs illustration in words, I shall occupy the remainder of our space in offering some observations on this subject, from the pen of one who is thoroughly acquainted with them, in their native mountains and plains, and whose philosophical mind renders his remarks doubly valuable. Sir Johh Herschel thus writes to me, December, 1843, from Collingwood, Kent. "I have tried, without success, the plan of exposing dormant bulbs to perfect dryness and much heat, as in their natural condition, where they are often heated to 100° and 120° Fahr., and the more superficial and smaller species, perhaps, even so high as 150° Fahr. But the secret seems to lie elsewhere, and I fancy it is the large allowance of strong sunshine and violent currents of wind, which they experience in their natural state, which we *cannot* imitate, here; and which, at the Cape of Good Hope, often prevail together, for many months of the year. A dry wind, amounting almost to a storm, accompanied with cloudless sky and burning sun, by day, and an almost equally high temperature sometimes occurring at night, (I have seen the thermometer start up thirty degrees between midnight and three a. m.! the wind rising as the heat increased) are conditions we have no means of imitating. The strong sunbeam would be but ill replaced, in its physiological influence, by double glazing and stove heat; and such artificially high temperature necessitates the stopping of every orifice where free air could enter. Under these circumstances, it is rather, to me, matter of wonder that any South African species should thrive, flower well, and bear our wet summers and hard winters, than that it should be found impracticable to bloom many sorts. I have, for instance, the TRITOMA *Uvaria* throwing up superb flower-stalks now, which (as I have seen to happen two years) I expect will continue in progress to their full bloom, through frost and snow, and *without any* protection!

"But I possess species of BABIANA, of GLADIOLUS, and of ANTHOLYZA, which I grew several years at the Cape, without their ever producing flowers, and this, I confess, is, to me, not a little surprising. The GLADIOLUS to which I allude, once only, in Africa, made (out of hundreds of specimens) one solitary attempt at inflorescence, but it never fairly expanded; and a single specimen, also, which I grew in England, (out of perhaps a hundred) did the same; but it was late in November, and the frost killed it, if indeed it ever would have come to perfection. This GLADIOLUS produces innumerable offsets; also my two non-flowering species of ANTHOLYZA, or (?) WATSONIA, copiously multiply by offsets; and I am now trying (but unsuccessfully hitherto) to bloom them, by destroying the offsets as soon as they appear. This doubles the growth of the leaves; but as yet has no sign of effect on the floral reproduction.

"On the other hand, my *non-flowering* BABIANA produces no offsets whatever.

"None of my species of SATYRIUM or DISA have blossomed since their first year; but the few I have preserved begin to seem more naturalized, and I cherish hopes yet of seeing them flower."

Fig. 1. Pollen-mass. 2. Upper side of the Column and Lip. 3. Back view of the same:—*magnified*.



W. Fitch delᵗ Pub. by S. Curtis, Glazenwood Essex March 1 1844 Swan Sc.

ERICA JASMINIFLÓRA. FLASK-FLOWERED HEATH.

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Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ERICACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx æqualis vel imbricatus, quadripartitus vel rarius quadrifidus. *Corolla* hypogyna tubulosa, hypocrateri-morpha, urceolata, campanulata vel globosa, limbo brevi rarius maximo quadrifido, connivente, erecto, patente vel revoluto. *Stamina* 8, rarius 6—7, disco hypogyno glanduloso inserta. *Filamenta* libera rarissime submonadelpha. *Antheræ* inclusæ vel exsertæ, terminales, ad insertionem filamenti appendicibus duabus aristatæ vel cristatæ, vel omnino muticæ, poro orbiculari vel oblongo vel rina longitudinali dehiscentes. *Ovarium* quadriloculare rarius 8-loculare, loculis 2-oo ovulatis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* obtusum, capitatum, vel peltato-dilatatum, sæpe breviter 4-lobum. *Capsula* 4- rarius 8-locularis, loculicide quadrivalvis, dissepimentis demum fissis partim valvulis, partim columellæ adhærentibus. *Semina* placentis axilibus affixa, ovoidea vel compressa, testa adhærente reticulata læviuscula vel nitida, rarius in membranam tenuem expansa.—Frutices *Europæi vel maxima parte Austro-Africani, rigiduli, ramosissimi, rarius flaccidi.* Folia *sæpissime linearia, acerosa, marginibus omnino revolutis et sub folio cohærentibus, nonnunquam latiora, rarius omnino plana, verticillata, vel rarius alterna sparsa.* Flores *in pedicellis unifloris axillares vel terminales, solitarii, verticillati, capitati, vel umbellati, plerumque cernui.* Bracteæ *in pedicello sæpissime 3, 2 oppositis, tertia infra sita rarius deficiente. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *jasminiflora;* foliis ternis appressis vel apice squarrosis oblongo-linearibus obtusis carinatis glabris, brac-

teis subremotis, sepalis lato-lanceolatis obtusiusculis, corollæ tubo costato basi inflato apicem versus in collum longe attenuato, limbo amplo. *Benth.*

Erica jasminiflora. "*Andrews, Heaths, t.* 26." (non *Salisb.*) *Benth. in De Cand. Prodr.* 7. *p.* 644.

Erica lagenæformis. *Salisb. Trans. Linn. Soc. v.* 6. *p.* 316.

Erica Aitonia, *α*, jasminiflora. *Klotzsch, in Linnæa, v.* 10. *p.* 348.

Euryloma jasminiflora. *G. Don, Dict. Gard. and Bot. p.* 816.

Erica inflata. *Hortul.* (non *Thunb.*)

This very handsome *Heath* was obligingly communicated from the greenhouse of the College Botanic Garden, Dublin, under the name of E. *inflata*. The E. *inflata* of Thunberg it certainly is not; but that name has incorrectly been assigned to the E. *jasminiflora* of Andrews, to which this plant seems decidedly to belong: and were it not stated that Roxburgh gives it as an inhabitant of the Cape Colony, I should be disposed to consider it a hybrid between E. *Irbyana* or E. *Shannoniana* and E. *Aitoniana*. It has the inflated tube of the two former, and the large limb approaching to that of the latter.

Descr. A *shrub*, with flexuose branches. *Leaves* subsquarroso-patent, the upper ones nearly erect, all growing in threes, shortly petiolated, oblong, or ovato-linear, aristate, plane above, keeled, and with a sculptured line beneath, the margin finely ciliated. *Flowers* umbellate, or rather cymose, large, handsome, glutinous. *Peduncles* nearly an inch long, red, bracteated at the base. *Sepals* five, red, lanceolate, with a green nerve. *Corolla* white, tinged with red or blush; the *tube* much inflated below, tapering upwards into a rather short, thick neck; the *limb* comparatively large, of four ovate segments. *Stamens* eight; *filaments* geniculated: *Anthers* large, curved, opening by two oblong slits or pores. *Germen* oblong, substipitate, contracted above the apex with five deep, longitudinal furrows. *Style* long, filiform, a little exserted. *Stigma* capitate.

Fig. 1. 2. Leaves. 3. Stamen. 4. Pistil:—*magnified.*

4075.

W. Fitch del.t Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex March 1.1844 Swan Sc.

(4075)

VISCÁRIA OCULÁTA. DARK-EYED VISCARIA.

* *

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CARYOPHYLLEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx ebracteolatus, oblongus, clavatus vel turbinato-campanulatus, teres vel 5-dentatus. *Corollæ petala* 5, carpophori brevis vel elongati apici hypogynè inserta, unguibus linearibus, laminis bifidis, excisis vel subintegris, basi nudis. *Stamina* 10, cum petalis inserta; *filamenta* filiformia: *Antheræ* biloculares, longitudinaliter dehiscentes. *Ovarium* basi quinque-rarissime tri- quadriloculare, septis circa medium 5, apicem columellæ centralis sensim deliquescentibus, superne uniloculare. *Ovula* plurima, columellæ centrali cum septis connatæ vel superne libero funiculis distinctis inserta, amphitropa. *Styli* 5, rarissime 3, 4, filiformes, intus stigmatosi. *Capsula* basi quinque, rarius triquadrilocularis, apice inter stylos simplici eorundem numero in dentes dehiscens. *Semina* plurima, minuta, reniformia, granulata vel tuberculata. *Embryo* annularis, albumen farinaceum cingens; *cotyledonibus* incumbentibus. —Herbæ *Europeæ et Asiaticæ amphigeæ, annuæ vel perennes, erectæ;* foliis *oppositis, linearibus vel lanceolatis;* floribus *in dichotomiis ramorum alaribus vel in cymulas thyrsoides vel subumbellatim confertas congestis, roseis vel purpureis. Endl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VISCARIA* *aspera;* calycis tubo inferne abrupte et breviter attenuato angulis clavatis rugoso-crispatis, petalis emarginatis (basi macula intense purpurea), appendicibus brevibus ovatis, capsula minute granulata.

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* So named, I presume, by RÖHLING, from the principal species, the LYCHNIS *Viscaria*, of previous authors.

Lychnis aspera. *Poir. Encycl. Bot. Suppl. v. 3. p.* 537.
Lychnis oculata. *James Backhouse in litt.*
Lychnis Cœli-Rosa. *De Cand. Prodr.* 1. *p.* 386.
Viscaria oculata. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1843, *tab.* 53.

Professor **Lindley** and Mr. **Backhouse** have rightly judged this to be a distinct species of **Lychnis**, or, as the group is now called, **Viscaria**, from L. *Cœli-Rosa* figured at Tab. 296 of this work. It is a native of the North coast of Africa, and seeds were received by Mr. **James Backhouse** of the York Nursery, which produced such beautiful flowers that attention was immediately directed to the plant, and it has become a great favorite in our gardens. Native specimens are in my Herbarium from Bové, gathered at Algiers, and marked (n. 108) without any further note or comment: and I have, besides, in the Herbarium of Professor **Gouan** another native specimen, with his own MS. remark. "Diversa forsan ab **Agr.** *Cœli-Rosa* calycibus magis torulosis, *angulis* crispis et veluti calloso-rugosis. E Numidia." It was gathered in Barbary by **Poiret**, and though doubtful whether it should be considered a species, or a variety, he gave it the provisional name of *aspera*, which should be retained, although that of *oculata* is perhaps more appropriate. It will be seen that not only are the furrows of the calyx in this species wrinkled, as in V. *Cœli-Rosa*, but the angles themselves are remarkably so, and puckered transversely: the other characters mentioned by Dr. **Lindley** are equally constant, the sudden contraction of the calyx below the middle, the short notch on the petals, the fine dark eye at the base instead of the pale and almost white of the old species, and which gives such a lively appearance to our plant, the short and broad appendage (corona) to the claws and the dotted capsule. It blossoms in the summer and autumn months, and may be treated as a hardy annual: but the late flowers become paler and smaller in size.

Fig. 1. Stamens and Pistil. 2. Petal. 3. Immature Capsule:—*magnified.*

4076.

[illegible] Pub. by [illegible]

PHASÉOLUS LOBÁTUS. LOBE-LEAVED KIDNEY-BEAN.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—LEGUMINOSÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx campanulatus bilabiatus, labio superiore bidentato, inferiore tripartito. *Corolla* papilionacea, carina cum staminibus diadelphis styloque spiraliter contorta vel rarius incurva. *Ovarii stipes* toro vaginulatus. *Legumen* compressum aut cylindricum bivalve, intus isthmis cellulosis subdistinctum polyspermum. *Semina* hilo ovali-oblongo. —Herbæ *aut* suffrutices *sæpius volubiles.* Folia *pinnato-trifoliolata, foliolis basi stipellatis.* Racemi *axillares.* Pedicelli *sæpius gemini, semper uniflori. D C.*

Specific Name and Character.

PHASEOLUS (EUPHASEOLUS) *lobatus;* caule herbaceo volubili tereti, foliolis hastato-trilobis intermedio longe petiolulato lobis lateralibus iterum sublobatis intermedio elongato, pedunculis folium æquantibus multifloris, petalis (flavis) omnibus subcontortis, carina longissime acuminata apice dense spiraliter convoluta, stylo longissimo spiraliter convoluto.

The species of PHASEOLUS are very numerous, and at present extremely little known; but we trust the labors of Mr. BENTHAM in this family will soon tend to their illustration. That gentleman has pronounced the present to be a distinct species of the "EUPHASEOLUS" group. It was raised at the Botanic Garden of Glasnevin, from seeds sent from Buenos Ayres by Mr. TWEEDIE, and flowered in September, 1843. Native specimens in my Herbarium, also from Mr. TWEEDIE,

prove that it is a native of Rio Negro, in the Banda Oriental. It is not remarkable for beauty, but the structure of the carina and of the style is very peculiar, and renders the plant deserving of a figure in our Magazine.

Descr. *Stem* twining and glabrous, as is every part of the plant. *Leaves* copious, ternate. *Leaflets* hastato-trilobate, the terminal one on a long footstalk, the lateral one almost sessile; the lateral *lobes* vary much in length and breadth, and the side ones are often again on the outer margin obscurely lobed, intermediate *lobe* always elongated. *Stipules* and *stipellæ* rather small, ovate, striated, membranaceous. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, many-flowered. *Flowers* in dense racemes, yellow. *Pedicels* short. *Calyx* campanulate, as in the Genus, with a pair of ovate, soon deciduous, striated bracteas at the base. *Vexillum* and *wings* more or less twisted. *Keel* with an extraordinary long, narrow, acuminated point, beautiful, and compactly spirally-twisted, like the shell of a *Helix* or *Trochus*. The style, concealed within this, is spirally-twisted in the same manner, and many times larger than the germen.

Fig. 1. Keel of the Flower. 2. Pistil:—*slightly magnified.*

[illegible] Mar 1 1844 [illegible]

(4077)

ACHIMÉNES PEDUNCULÁTA. LONG-STALKED ACHIMENES.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—GESNERIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus ovario adnatus, limbus 5-partitus lobis lanceolatis. *Corolla* tubuloso-infundibuliformis basi hinc sæpe gibba, limbo plano 5-fido, lobus subæqualibus rotundis. *Stamina* 4 didynama, antheris non cohærentibus. *Rudimentum* stamin. quinti corollæ basi inferne impositum. *Nectarium* glandulosum annulare tenue. *Stylus* in stigma vix incrassatum obliquum aut subbilobum abeuns. *Capsula* semibilocularis bivalvis, placentis parietalibus subsessilibus.—Herbæ *Americanæ erectæ villosæ*. Folia *opposita aut terno-verticillata petiolata dentata*. Pedicelli 1-*flores axillares*. Corollæ *coccineæ aut purpureæ multo quam Gloxiniæ minores*. Radices *bulbillis squamosis onustæ*. *D C*.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACHIMENES *pedunculata;* caule erecto simplici pubescente, foliis parum inæqualibus petiolatis oblique cordato-ovatis serratis supra sparse pilosulis subtus ad venas pubescentibus, pedunculis in axillis supremis folio sublongioribus calycibusque pubescentibus, corolla nutante basi gibba. *Benth.*

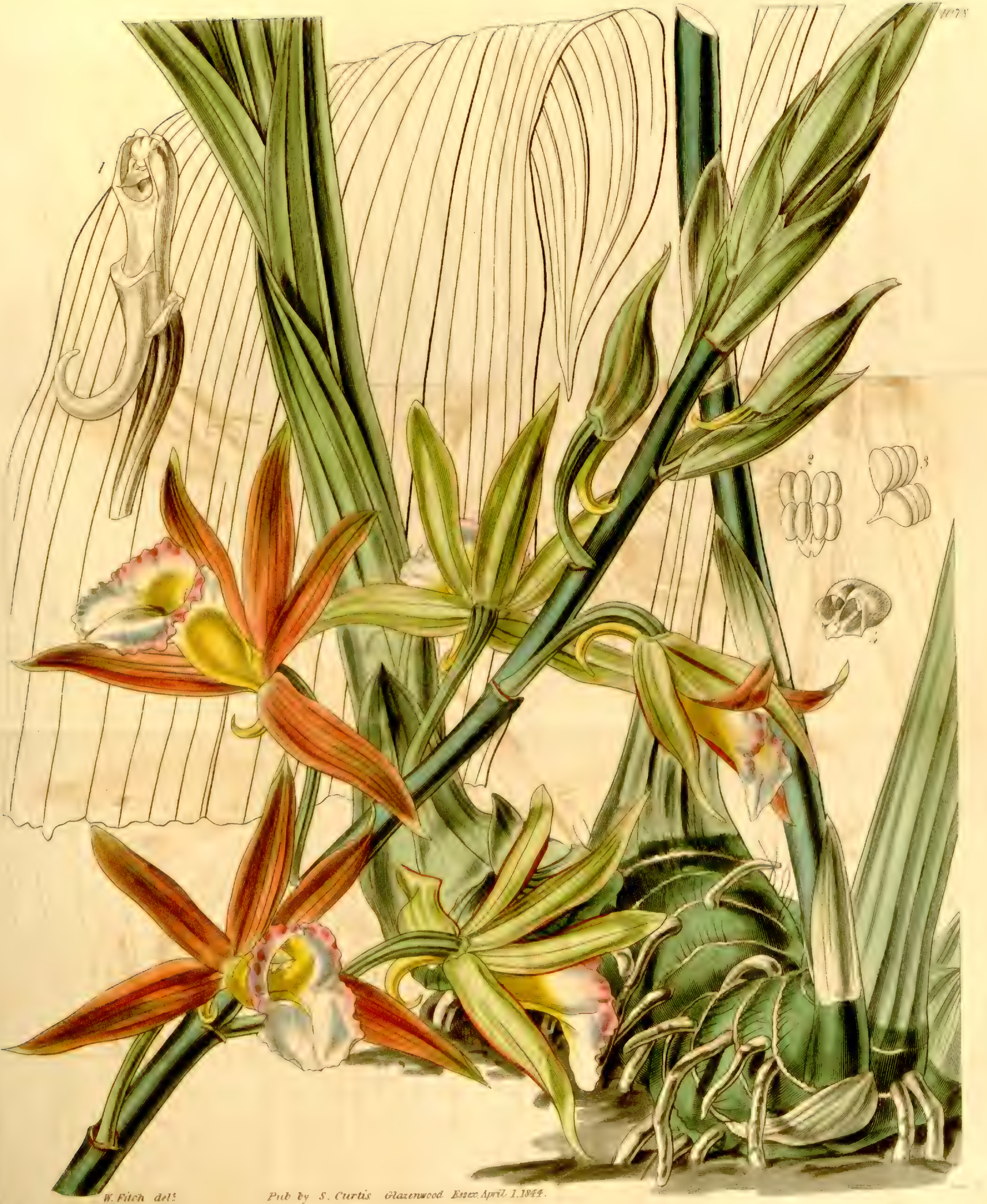
ACHIMENES pedunculata. *Benth. in. Plantæ Hartw. p.* 78. *n.* 546. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1842, *tab.* 31.

This, again, is one of the many fine new plants introduced to our collections through the instrumentality of the Horticultural Society, by their Collector, Mr. HARTWEG. It was found in shaded, woody places of Santa Maria, Guatemala,

and is now tolerably well known in our stoves, from the liberality with which it has been distributed by the Society. The specimen, from which our figure is taken, flowered in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, throughout the summer and autumn of 1843. The stems and foliage afterwards die down, and the scaly roots are left dry and dormant, to be re-potted in the following spring.

DESCR. *Stems* a foot and a half to two feet and more high, erect, simple, rounded, hairy, as is, more or less, every part of the plant, even the corolla. *Leaves* opposite, petiolate, ovate, acute, serrated, penninerved. *Peduncles* solitary, axillary, opposite, two to three-flowered, with often a small pair of leaves beneath the lowest flowers, and two or three lanceolate bracteas. *Flowers* large, handsome, drooping, more like that of some GESNERIA than of ACHIMENES. *Calyx* with the short ovate, glandularly-hairy tube, adnate with the ovary; the five ovate spreading segments free. *Corolla* nearly two inches long; of a fine and bright red, yellow beneath; the *limb* in five spreading, rounded segments, richly spotted with dark red; the tube gradually dilated upwards. *Stamens* as in the Genus. *Style* nearly as long as the tube. *Stigma* bilamellate.

4078



W. Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex April 1. 1844.

(4078)

PHÁJUS BÍCOLOR. TWO-COLOURED PHAJUS.

* *

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala et *petala* subæqualia, patentia, libera. *Labellum* sæpius cucullatum, cum basi columnæ adnatum, calcaratum, integrum vel trilobum, sæpius supra carinatum lamellosum vel cristatum. *Columna* erecta, cum ovario continua, semiteres, marginata, elongata. *Anthera* 8-locularis. *Pollinia* 8, subæqualia.—Herbæ *terrestres (Asiaticæ) caulescentes vel acaules, foliis latis plicatis.* Scapi *radicales.* Flores *speciosi. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHAJUS *bicolor;* acaulis, foliis lato-lanceolatis acuminatis, sepalis petalisque (angustioribus) oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis, labello cucullato ventricoso integro, limbo obtuso medio lamellis duabus planis, calcare subulato-cylindraceo arcuato ovarii longitudine.

PHAJUS bicolor. *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orchid. p.* 128. *Sertum, Tab.* 23.

For the noble specimen here represented, I am indebted to DILLWYN LLEWELLYN, Esq., who kindly sent it in July, 1843, from his collection at Penllegare.

It is a native of Ceylon, and that is all that appears to be known of it, from the description of Dr. LINDLEY (above quoted), who states that it was discovered in Ceylon by Mr. MACRAE, but when introduced to this country we are not informed.

DESCR. *Root* a collection of oblong, prostrate, rooting *tubers* or *pseudo-bulbs,* transversely jointed, with fleshy radicles. *Leaves* few, large, lanceolate, (broadly so) acuminate, plaited or striated, tapering into long, broad *petioles*, which are sheathed with large, brown, leafy scales, and these again are striated with nerves like the leaves. From the side of one of these tubers arises the large, simple *scape*, including the *flowers* two feet long, green, with large, sheathing scales at the joints. *Flowers* large, handsome, forming a *spike* at the upper extremity of the scape: each flower having a large *bractea* at the base, which is oblong, boat-shaped, acute, deciduous, leaving a large scar at the base of the ovary. *Sepals* and *petals* large, spreading, nearly two inches long, (the petals narrower), oblong-lanceolate, acuminate; externally pale yellow-brown, within deep chocolate-brown, and striated. *Lip* large, standing forward: it may be called cucullate, the lower half, or claw, is convolute round the style, so as to conceal it; the *limb* is large, three-lobed, the lobes rounded, undulate, the side-ones rose-colour; the middle one is much the largest, recurved, subrotund, nerved at the margin, yellowish-white. *Spur* large, subulato-cylindrical, curved upwards. *Column* rather short, semicylindrical, with a large *stigma*. *Anther-case* hemisphærical, eight-celled. *Pollen-masses* eight.

Fig. 1. Column, Spur, and Ovary. 2. 3. Pollen-masses. 4. Anther-case:—all *magnified*.

4079.

W. Fitch del.   Pub. by S. Curtis, Glazenwood, Essex April 1. 1844.   Swan sc.

ILEX PLATYPHÝLLA. BROAD-LEAVED CANARIAN HOLLY.

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Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ILICINEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 4—5-dentatus persistens. *Petala* 4—5 hypogyna (ex Kunth), sepalis alterna, hunc libera, nunc basi in corollam rotatam subcoalita. *Stamina* 4—5, petalis alterna, hypogyna. *Ovarium* sessile, 4-loculare, stigmatibus subsessilibus 4—5 nunc distinctis nunc in 1 coalitis coronatum. *Bacca* 4—5 pyrena, nucleis oblongis apice umbilicatis 1-spermis. *Semen* inversum; *albumen* carnosum. *Embryo* in apice nidulans.—Frutices *sempervirentes, foliis sæpius coriaceis, pedunculis multifloris, floribus hermaphroditis, rarissime abortu dioicis aut polygamis. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ILEX[*] *platyphylla;* foliis latis ovatis nervosis spinosis vel inermibus cuspidatis, petiolis crassis brevissimis, floribus axillaribus numerosissimis fasciculatis vel brevissime cymosis, calyce turbinato laciniis ovatis acutis, petalis ovatis tenuibus basi attenuatis apice cucullatis, staminibus petalis subbrevioribus, filamentis angustis, antheris oblongis, ovario pyramidato, stigmatibus sessilibus, drupis ad apicem columellarum brevium glomerato-radiantibus. *Webb.*

ILEX platyphylla. *Webb et Berthel. Fl. Canar. p.* 135. *t.* 68.

ILEX Perado. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 1. *v.* 1. *p.* 169, *ed.* 2. *v.* 1. *p.* 278.

AQUIFOLIUM amplissimis foliis ex insulis Fortunatis. *Pluk. Alm. p.* 38. *t.* 262.

Drawn

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[*] So called, according to DE THÉIS, from *ec* or *ac*, in Celtic, signifying a sharp point *(acute);* but this seems a very forced derivation.

Drawn from an old greenhouse specimen in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, which has gone under the name of *Perado*, and supposed to come from the Canary Islands, but which is also probably the Ilex *Perado* of Hortus Kew., ed. 1., stated to be a native of Madeira. Be that as it may, no such plant is known to inhabit Madeira; and I have the authority of Mr. Webb himself, for saying it is his Ilex *platyphylla*, so well figured in his invaluable Natural History of the Canaries, Botanical portion, above quoted. According to that author, it grows abundantly at Aqua Garcia, in Teneriffe, and is introduced into the landscape of Webb and Berthelot, "Vue Phytostatique," tab. 4 and tab. 9. The species appears identical with what is commonly cultivated as Ilex *Perado;* but that seems to be an inhabitant exclusively of Madeira, and is, probably, the same as I. *Balearica*. The present, Mr. Webb considers peculiar to the Canary Islands. It forms a very beautiful small tree, with copious handsome, evergreen foliage, and with more abundant flowers in cymes than is common in the *Hollies*. It is in reality quite hardy in this country, and not at all injured by our severest frosts.

Descr. A pyramidal *tree*, of twenty feet in height, according to Mr. Webb, with *leaves*, as in other species of Ilex, extremely variable, generally broadly ovate, approaching to orbicular, thick and coriaceous, quite entire, or more or less serrated, and of the size represented in our figure: but sometimes, as in our native specimens from Mr. Webb and Dr. Finlay, three or four times as large. *Cyme* many-flowered, much longer than the thickened *petioles*. *Pedicels* with two small *bracts* below the middle, thickened upwards. *Calyx-segments* ciliated. *Lobes* of the *corolla* very concave, obovate. *Stamens* shorter than the lobes. *Ovary* globoso-pyramidal.

Fig. 1. Calyx and Ovary. 2. 3. Flowers.

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W. Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Apl 1 1844

Swan sc.

(4080)

NEMATÁNTHUS CHLORONÉMA. SHORTER-FLOWER-STALKED NEMATANTHUS.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—GESNERIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx liber obliquus ultra medium 5-fidus seu 5-partitus, lobis lanceolato-linearibus subæqualibus, summo paululum minore. *Corolla* infundibuliformi-campanulata obliqua basi postice gibba, fauce patula, limbo æqualiter 5-lobo. *Stamina* 4 didynama cum quinto rudimentum aut nullo. *Antheræ* cohærentes. *Annulus* hypogynus et glandula postica. *Capsula* pyramidalis coriacea 1-locularis 2-valvis, placentis 2 parietalibus bilamellatis. *Semina* innumerosa oblonga.—Frutices *Brasilienses simplices aut parce ramosi, supra arbores scandentes sæpe radicantes. epidermide nitida, cinereo-testacea.* Folia *opposita (altero sæpe minore) petiolata crassiuscula oblonga aut ovali-lanceolata utrinque acuminata subintegerrima, juniora ciliata.* Gemmatio *nuda, foliis complicatis.* Pedicelli *axillares* 1-*flori solitarii ebracteati filiformes penduli.* Corollæ *puniceæ amplæ. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NEMATANTHUS *chloronema;* pedunculis folium vix superantibus, segmentis calycinis corolla subtriplo brevioribus.

NEMATANTHUS chloronema. *Mart. Nov. Gen. Bras. v. 3. p. 47. t. 220. De Cand. Prodr. v. 7. p. 544.*

This is doubtless the N. *chloronema* of MARTIUS, although the leaves are broader than in his plant, and I think different, as a species, from the N. *longipes* already figured in the present work, TAB. 4018, and readily recognised

as distinct by Mr. GARDNER, in the native country. MARTIUS first detected it in the Organ Mountains, and Mr. GARDNER gathered his specimens in the same place, and sent home young plants, which first flowered in the Glasgow Royal Botanic Garden, in July, 1843, whence specimens were kindly sent hither by Professor BALFOUR. The chief distinction lies in the relative length of the peduncle and leaves, and of the calyx-segments and corolla (for, as above intimated, the leaves are variable); and the flowers, it may be remarked, are smaller, and the spread of the limb less. Any further description is needless. Together with N. *longipes* it is well worthy a place in every stove.

4081

W. Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex April 1.1844

Swan Sc.

MAXILLÁRIA CILIÁTA. FRINGE-LIPPED MAXILLARIA.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium connivens, raro patens. *Sepala* lateralia cum basi producta columnæ connata. *Petala* subconformia. *Labellum* trilobum, cucullatum, sessile, cum basi producta columnæ articulatum. *Columna* semiteres, aptera. *Anthera* subbilocularis. *Pollinia* 2, bipartibilia vel integra, caudicula brevi, glandula transversa.—Epiphytæ *(Americanæ), pseudobulbosæ, acaules vel caulescentes.* Folia *plicata vel coriacea.* Pedunculi *radicales, axillares vel terminales, uni- vel multiflori. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MAXILLARIA *ciliata;* pseudo-bulbis ovatis compressis læviter sulcatis, foliis lanceolatis, scapis unifloris bracteatis deflexis, labelli lobis lateralibus oblongis intermedio maximo longissime fimbriato apice appendiculo saccato, calcare brevi conico.

MAXILLARIA ciliata. "*Ruiz et Pav. Fl. Peruv. Syst. p.* 221." *Lindl. Bot. Reg. t.* 1206.

DENDROBIUM ciliatum. "*Sw.*"

That this is the MAXILLARIA *ciliata* of LINDLEY, in the Botanical Register, there can, I think, be no doubt; and probably that author is correct in referring it to the M. *ciliata* of RUIZ and PAVON, Peruvian Plant, for it sufficiently accords with their brief character: but the EPIDENDRUM *Barringtoniæ* of SMITH'S IC. PICTA, (DENDROBIUM, SW.,

and in HOOKER's Exotic Flora, to which Dr. LINDLEY refers it in his Gen. et Sp. Orchid.,) seems to me to be different. The latter also there quotes, as a synonym, his COLAX *Barringtoniæ* (Bot. Reg. t. 897.). But t. 897 is MAXILLARIA *Harrisoniæ*, a very distinct plant. With regard to DENDROBIUM *ciliatum*, I do not find it in SWARTZ Gen. et Spec. Orchid., nor in his Fl. Ind. Occ., though I presume upon the authority of SWARTZ, it is given as a native of Jamaica. Supposing RUIZ and PAVON's plant to be the same, it is found also at Muña and Chinchao, in Peru. It is a graceful species. Our specimen flowered in the Royal Botanic Garden of Kew, in August, 1843.

DESCR. *Pseudo-bulbs* clustered, ovate, oblong, compressed, the edges obtuse, the sides obsoletely furrowed. *Leaves* two, from the apex of the pseudo-bulb, broadly lanceolate, striated, tapering below. *Scapes* from the base of the pseudo-bulb, three to four inches long, pendent, terete, clothed with pale-coloured, sheathing scales. *Flowers* solitary, large. *Sepals* and *petals* oblong-lanceolate, spreading, externally pale-green, internally with a brownish tinge, the *sepal* under the lip with a short conical spur at the base. *Lip* shorter than the sepals, almost white, broadly obovato-spathulate, the two side-lobes oblong, a little incised; middle one large, striated with a decurrent lamella below the middle, beautifully fimbriated at the sides with long, slender laciniæ, contracted below the apex, so that the very apex forms a concave, slightly fringed, appendage. *Column* semiterete, decurrent into the spur of the sepal, somewhat hairy in front. *Anther-case* hemispherical.

Fig. 1. Side view of a Column and Lip. 2. Front view of the same, the Lip bent back. 3. Upper portion of the Column, or Anther-case, bent back from the Pollen-masses.—*magnified.*

4182.

[illegible] del. Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex April 1. 1844 [illegible]

(4082)

Fúchsia splendens. Splendid Fuchsia.

Class and Order.

Octandria Monogynia.

(Nat. Ord.—Onagrariæ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus basi ovario adhærens, superne productus in tubum cylindraceum 4-lobum post anthesin articulatim deciduum. *Petala* 4 summo tubo inserta lobis alterna, rarius 0. *Stam* 8. *Ovarium* glandula urceolata coronatum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* capitatum. *Bacca* oblonga aut ovato-globosa 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polysperma.—Frutices. Folia *sæpius opposita.* Pedunculi *axillares* 1-*flori, interdum ad apices ramorum racemosi.* Flores *sæpius nutantes, rubri rarius albi, interdum* 5-*fidi* 10-*andri. De Cand.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Fuchsia *splendens;* suffruticosa, pubescens, foliis oppositis ternatisque longe petiolatis ovatis cordatis denticulatis acuminatis, pedunculis filiformibus axillaribus solitariis unifloris, ovario cylindraceo, calycis tubo insigniter compresso basi ventricoso laciniis triangularibus acutis petalis ovatis planis patulis longioribus, staminibus longe exsertis.

Fuchsia splendens. " *Zuccarini in Flora,* 1832. 2. *Beibl.* 102." according to *Benth. Plant. Hartw. p.* 61. *n.* 460. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1842, *t.* 67.

Fuchsia cordifolia, β. *Hook. Ic. Pl. t.* 650. (non *Lindl.*)

A very handsome Mexican species of a very favourite Genus, though perhaps not so striking as the name would lead one to infer. Dr. Lindley compares it with F. *fulgens* (our Tab. 3801), but to us it appears much more nearly allied to F. *cordifolia* of Bentham, in Lindl., Bot. Reg.,

1841,

1841, t. 70; differing chiefly in the shorter and more compressed tube of the calyx. This compression is very remarkable, so that, in one direction, the diameter of the tube does not appear to be half what it is in another: in both species, too, the calycine segments and petals are green. F. *splendens* is a native of Mexico, first described by ZUCCARINI, probably from SCHIEDE and DEPPE's specimen; HARTWEG gathered it at Totontepeque, at an elevation of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea: I have native specimens from LINDEN, collected at Chamula; and from SKINNER, obtained, I presume, in Guatemala. It is still, I believe, treated as a hardy greenhouse plant, growing vigorously, and flowering early during the summer months; and probably it may prove sufficiently hardy to bear our winters: though it would, in all likelihood, always die down nearly to the ground.

DESCR. A branched, suffruticose *plant,* with handsome, delicate, ovato-cordate *leaves* of a pale-green colour. *Peduncles* filiform, solitary, axillary, single-flowered. *Flowers* drooping. *Calyx* an inch and a half long, scarlet, tipped with pale green, remarkably compressed in the *tube* just above the swollen base. *Petals* shorter than the calycine segments, ovate. *Stamens* much protruded: *Anthers* yellow. *Style* longer than the stamens: *stigma* capitate.

4083.

W. Fitch delt.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex April 1.1844

Swan Sc.

Cattléya supérba. Superb Cattleya.

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Class and Order.

Gynandria Monandria.

(Nat. Ord.—Orchideæ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala membranacea vel carnosa, patentia, æqualia. *Petala* sæpius majora. *Labellum* cucullatum, columnam involvens, trilobum vel indivisum. *Columna* clavata, elongata, semiteres, marginata, cum labello articulata. *Anthera* carnosa, 4-locularis, septorum marginibus membranaceis. *Pollinia* 4, caudiculis totidem replicatis.—Herbæ *epiphytæ (Americanæ) pseudobulbosæ.* Folia *solitaria vel bina coriacea.* Flores *terminales speciosissimi, sæpe e spatha magna erumpentes. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Cattleya *superba;* foliis ovato-oblongis obtusis coriaceis marginatis caule clavato brevioribus, sepalis oblongis acutiusculis, petalis lanceolatis acutis membranaceis duplo latioribus, labelli trilobi cucullati lobis lateralibus acutis, intermedio transverso plano denticulato emarginato subunguiculato basi venis elevatis rugoso, callis duobus prope basin. *Lindl.*

Cattleya superba. *Schomb. in Lindl. Sert. Orchid. t. 22.*

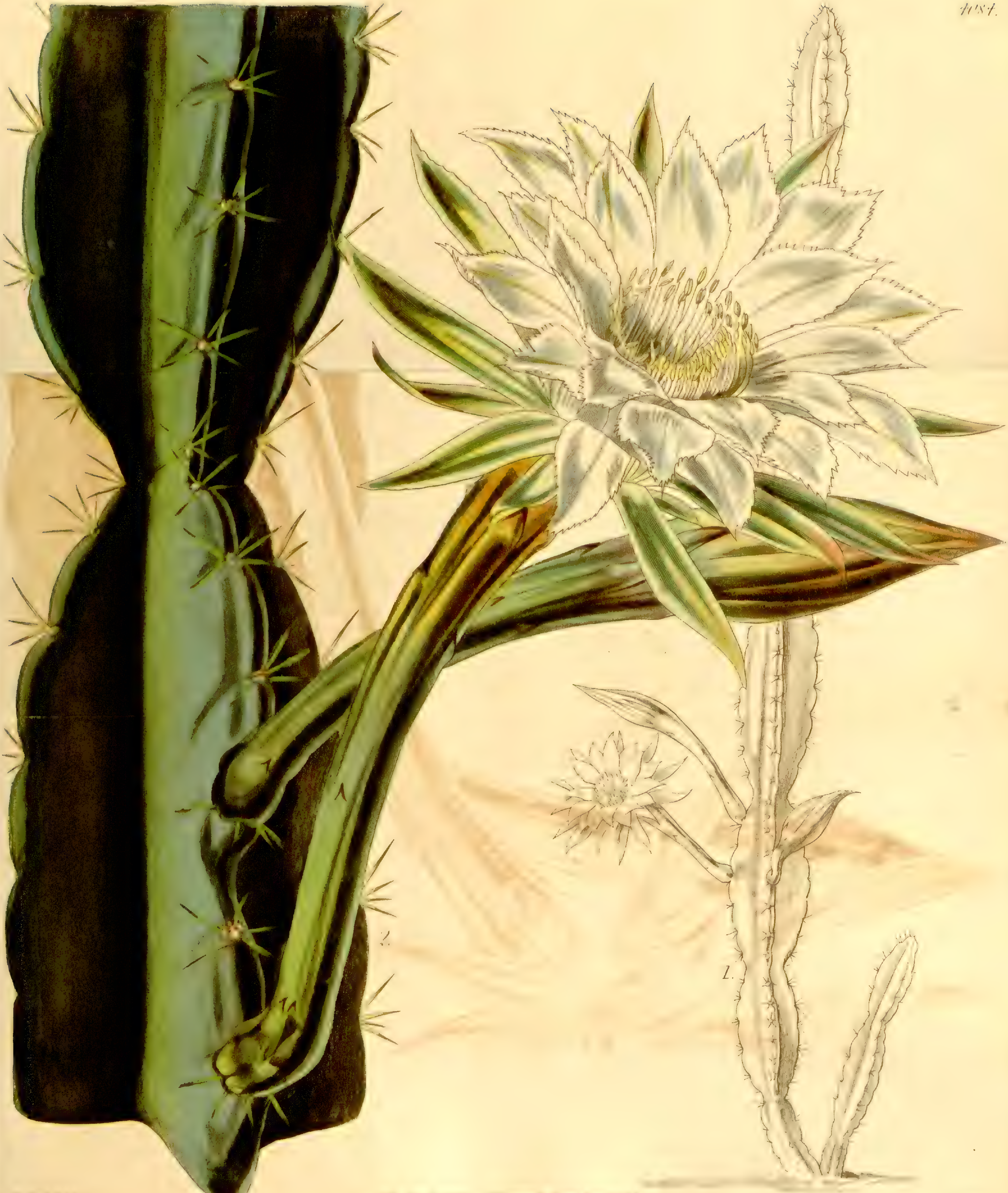
Cattleya Schomburgkii. *Loddiges' Orchid. Cat. n. 434.*

A very splendid species of Cattleya, and a fragrant one. It was detected in British Guiana, by Mr. Schomburgk, and by him living plants were sent to Messrs. Loddiges, where they blossomed in 1838. Its discoverer remembers that, "in beauty, odour, and duration, it is not to be surpassed by any Orchideous plant: the odour in the morning and evening becoming too powerful for a confined place;

and its splendid flowers last for two or three weeks." Our figure was taken from a fine plant in the Royal Botanic Gardens, in the month of August, 1843.

Descr. The *stem,* or *pseudo-bulb,* is six to eight inches long, clavate, compressed, at first clothed with sheathing scales, at length naked, compressed, sulcated, terminated by two broadly-oblong, spreading, dark-green, coriaceous *leaves,* four to five inches long. *Peduncle* terminal, from between the two leaves, bearing four or five large, handsome, fragrant *flowers,* the base encased in a compressed sheath, open at one edge. *Sepals* spreading, oblong, rather acute, full rose-colour. *Petals* resembling them, except that they are broader upwards, and almost obovate. *Lip* remarkable for its deep purple-red colour, paler at the edges of the *side-lobes,* and on the *disk,* where it becomes yellowish, and is marked with elevated lines. The side-lobes completely sheath and conceal the white *column;* the intermediate, or terminal *lobe* is large, obcordate, undulato-crenate at the edge.

4084.



W. Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex May 1 1844

Swan sc.

(4084)

CÉREUS PITAJÁYA. VARIABLE CEREUS; OF PITAJAYA.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CACTEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala numerosissima imbricata, basi ovario adnata, in tubum elongatum concreta, exteriora breviora calycinalia, media longiora colorata intima petaliformia. *Stamina* numerosissima cum tubo concreta. *Stylus* filiformis, apice multifidus. *Bacca* areolata, sepalorum reliquiis squamata aut tuberculosa. *Cotyledones* acuminatæ.—Frutices *carnosi, subglobosi vel elongati, stricti, articulati vel repentes, axi ligneo interne medullifero donati, angulis verticalibus, spinarum fasciculos gerentibus vel inermibus, regulariter sulcati.* Anguli *seu alæ nunc plurimæ, nunc paucissimæ, rarius duæ tantum, et tunc rami compresso-alati, inermes.* Flores *ampli e spinarum fasciculis lateralibus trunci aut ramorum vetustiorum, aut crenis angulorum orti.* Fructus *oviformes, plerumque anno sequente maturescentes, edules. Pfeiff.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CEREUS *Pitajaya;* erectus longe articulatus altus simplex vel ramosus glaucescens, costis profundis 4 (nunc 3 v. 5) compressis obtusis undulato-repandis, areolis remotis albo-tomentosis seu lanatis aculeis rectis rigidis mediocribus 4—6—8 inæqualibus exterioribus stellatim patentibus fuscis.

CEREUS Pitajaya. *De Cand. Prodr. 3. p.* 466.
CACTUS Pitajaya. *Jacq. Select. Stirp. Amer. p.* 151.
CEREUS undulosus. *De Cand. Prodr. 3. p.* 467. (according to PFEIFFER).
CEREUS variabilis. *Pfeiff. Enum. Cact. p.* 105.
CACTUS, &c. *Plum. Am. ed. Burm. t.* 194? *et tab.* 199. *f.* 1?

This has been long cultivated in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, under the name here retained, and is a very handsome species, growing erect, bearing very large, showy flowers, and with stems of a singularly glaucous-green tint. There is much difficulty in determining the synonyms of this CEREUS. PFEIFFER appears to have changed the old specific name, conferred by JACQUIN solely on account of the variable character, and he has included under it two figures of PLUMIERE, which appear to me extremely different in habit from this plant, and from each other, and which I have quoted with a mark of doubt:—and he refers the CEREUS *undulosus* of DE CANDOLLE hither, which is described as having spines two inches long; while, on the other hand, he keeps the C. *obtusus* of HAWORTH distinct, which seems too nearly allied to the present. A good series of figures alone can well illustrate the species of this difficult and now extensive family. Our plant is described as an inhabitant of Carthagena; but PFEIFFER adds Mexico, Peru, Brazil, and the West Indies. Its noble flowers are produced with us in July, generally expanding towards evening, and fading in the morning of the following day,

DESCR. A tall-growing, erect, simple, or branched species, with *stems* three to four inches in diameter, constricted at very uncertain distances, glaucous, especially the young shoots, presenting sometimes three, generally four, occasionally five, deep and broad furrows, and as many projecting, much compressed angles or wings, obtuse at the margin, and crenato-repand. *Areolæ* distant, densely woolly, compact. *Spines* scarcely half an inch long, straight, stellated, disposed irregularly in length, four to six or eight in number, the central one often the stoutest, all of a palish-brown colour. *Flowers* large, handsome, showy, from an areola of the margin of the costæ. *Tube* a span long, widening upwards, set with distant, appressed, triangular scales, which gradually pass into the linear-oblong, acuminate, white, tinged with brownish-green, *sepals*. *Petals* numerous, spreading, (as well as the sepals) white or cream-coloured, obovato-lanceolate, acuminate, sharply-serrated. *Stamens* numerous. *Filaments* assurgent. *Anthers* yellow. *Stigma* rayed, as in the Genus.

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* Fig. 1. Much reduced figure of the entire flowering Plant. 2. Portion:—*nat. size.*

4085.

W Fitch del. Pub by S Curtis Glazenwood Essex May 1 1844 Swan

(4085)

CATTLÉYA INTERMÉDIA; variegata. INTERMEDIATE CATTLEYA; variegated lipped.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala membranacea vel carnosa, patentia, æqualia. *Petala* sæpius majora. *Labellum* cucullatum, columnam involvens, trilobum vel indivisum. *Columna* clavata, elongata, semiteres, marginata, cum labello articulata. *Anthera* carnosa, 4-locularis, septorum marginibus membranaceis. *Pollinia* 4, caudiculis totidem replicatis.—Herbæ *epiphytæ (Americanæ) pseudobulbosæ.* Folia *solitaria vel bina coriacea.* Flores *terminales speciosissimi, sæpe e spatha magna erumpentes. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CATTLEYA *intermedia;* pseudo-bulbis valde elongatis gracilibus caulescentibus, foliis anguste oblongis, sepalis petalisque patentibus, labello trilobo lamellis plurimis in medio carnosis cristato, laciniis lateralibus ovatis planiusculis intermedio crispo rotundato denticulato.

CATTLEYA intermedia. *Grah. in Bot. Mag. t.* 2851, *(and var.* angustifolia*). Hook. Bot. Mag. t.* 3711 *(var.* pallida*). Lindl. Bot. Reg. t.* 1919.

Var. variegata; petalis sepalisque latioribus labelli lobo medio albo lamellis rubris. *(Tab. Nostr.* 4085*).*

We have often had occasion to notice how variable are the species of many Genera of Orchidaceous plants. It seems to be especially the case with those of CATTLEYA.

The present one has the elongated pseudo-bulb, the narrow leaves, and the lamellated labellum of C. *intermedia ;* but the sepals and petals are much broader, the middle lobe of the lip is white, and the lamellæ red.

It was sent from Brazil by Mr. GARDNER, and flowered in the stove of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, in May, 1843.

4086.

W. Fitch del.
Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex May 1.1844
Swan sc.

(4086)

Péntas cárnea. Flesh-coloured Pentas.

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

(Nat. Ord.—Rubiaceæ. Trib. Hedyotideæ.)

Generic Character.

Pentas, *Benth. Nov. Gen.* *Calycis tubus* brevis turbinatus; *limbus* profunde 5-fidus, laciniis angustis inæqualibus, glandulis 1—2 interdum in sinubus adjectis. *Corollæ tubus* elongatus; faux campanulata intus barbata; *limbus* patens 5-fidus, laciniis ovatis glabris æstivatione læviter imbricatis. *Stamina* 5 infra faucem inserta: *Filamenta* brevia: *Antheræ* lineares. *Discus* epigynus crassus. *Stylus* filiformis apice bilobus. *Capsula* subglobosa apice libera acutiuscula, loculicide bivalvis, valvis bifidis. *Semina* numerosa. *Benth.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

Pentas* *carnea;* foliis ovatis vel ovali-oblongis acutis basi cuneatis pilosiusculis, corollæ tubo calyce multoties longiore, styli ramis elongatis, capsulæ valvulis parte adnata vix brevioribus. *Benth.*

Sipanea carnea. *Hortul.*

Our stoves have lately exhibited a fine flowering plant, under the name of Sipanea *carnea,* well worthy of general cultivation. Mr. Makoy, of Liege, I believe, introduced it to England: at least, the Royal Botanic Garden of Kew is indebted for the possession of it to that liberal cultivator. A slight examination of the flowers and fruit and stipules will, however, show that it has nothing to do with SIPANEA, and that it is one of the HEDYOTIDEÆ;—a new Genus, to which Mr. BENTHAM has given the name of PENTAS, allied, as that gentleman observes, to VIRECTA, and to which probably the VIRECTA? *elatior*, DE CAND., Prodr., 4. p. 415, (SIPANEA *elatior*, A. RICH.) from Angola belongs, as a new Rubiaceous plant* of VOGEL, gathered at Accra during the late unfortunate Niger expedition, undoubtedly does. So that, although not so stated, there is every reason to believe the plant is from tropical Africa.

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* "A series of five;" so named by Mr Bentham from the quinary arrangement of the parts of the flower; whereas they are quaternary in the other Genera of Hedyotideæ, to which group this plant belongs.

DESCR. The plant is about a foot high, scarcely shrubby: *branches* all herbaceous, rounded, hairy. *Leaves* also hairy, opposite, ovate, or broad-oblong and acuminate, tapering at the base into a broad, short footstalk. *Stipules* large, plurisetose. *Flowers* in large corymbs of a delicate purplish flesh colour, which, when borne, as is frequently the case, upon the several branches of one small plant, exhibit a very lively appearance; and there is almost a continued succession of them for a great part of the year. *Flowers* and *fruit*, as described in the Generic Character.

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* P. *parviflora* (BENTH.); foliis ovatis v. ovali-oblongis acuminatis basi angustatis vix ad venas puberulis, corollæ tubo calyce 2—3-plo longiore, styli ramis brevibus, capsulæ valvulis brevissime liberis.

HAB. Western tropical Africa, near Accra. *Dr. Vogel.*

The HEDYOTIS pentandra, *Schum. Beskv. Pl. Guin. p.* 71. is, probably, a fourth species of this Genus, or else a VIRECTA. *Benth.*

Fig. 1. Flower, with one Segment of the Calyx removed, and the Corolla laid open. 2. Ovary cut through transversely:—*magnified.*

4087.

W. Fitch del.t Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex May 1.1844

GREENÓVIA AÚREA. GOLDEN GREENOVIA.

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Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CRASSULACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx crateriformis, multifidus, laciniis linearibus. *Petala* plurima angusta. *Stamina* numero petalorum dupla. *Squamæ* perigynæ nullæ. *Ovaria* receptaculo ad dimidium immersa, placentis horizontalibus, ovulis superioribus erectis, inferioribus pendulis. *Carpidia* plurima follicularia, compressa, ad medium usque cum receptaculo connata, supernè libera, medio horizontaliter ad placentas dehiscentia.—Herbæ *Canarienses subacaules, propaginibus sæpe adauctæ; foliis sessilibus, crassis, rosulatis, integris; corollis aureis. P. B. Webb.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GREENOVIA *aurea;* foliis obovato-spathulatis submuticis glaucescentibus, pedicellis glanduloso-pubescentibus. *P. B. Webb.*

GREENOVIA aurea. *Webb, Phytogr. Canar. Sect.* 1. *p.* 199. *pro parte et tab.* 36 *quoad figg.* 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 *bis,* 9, 10, 11, 12.

SEMPERVIVUM aureum. *Chr. Smith in Hort. Berol. p.* 57. *Hornem. Hort. Hafn. Suppl. p.* 60. *Link, Enum. p.* 20. *D C. Prodr.* 3. *p.* 412.

SEMPERVIVUM calyciforme. *Haw. Suppl. p.* 69. *Bot. Reg. tab.* 892.

The Genus GREENOVIA was founded in the *Phytographia Canariensis* upon the present species of *House-leek,* discovered originally in the Canary Islands by CHRISTIAN SMITH. The name was given in honor of GEORGE BELLAS GREENOUGH, Esq., the celebrated Geologist and enlightened patron and promoter of useful knowledge. As those of BUCKLAND, Delabèche, and many others, have already been borrowed from the sister Science, this meed was justly due to one of the fathers of British Geology, of whose friendship and obliging disposition I have myself personally a lively recollection.

Greenovia is distinguished from Sempervivum, and, indeed, from all known Crassulaceæ, by its deeply immersed ovaries, their anomalous placentation, and the position of the ovules, and the not less unusual dehiscence of the fruit. Its habit is that of the true European *House-leeks*, and not of the Canarian forms, Æonium, Aichryson, and Petrophyes of the Phytographia.

It is scarcely possible to avoid some error in describing dried specimens of a family so difficult to examine in that state as the Crassulaceæ. This will be the proper place to rectify one of these, and to mention a new species of this Genus, till now confounded with the present plant. The inspection of living plants of both, sent from the Canaries with the dried collection in 1830, and preserved since by Mr. Young, in his nursery at Milford, near Godalming, has enabled me to do this. Mr. Young, indeed, thinks that there is still a third species amongst the living specimens sent; but this cannot be so easily ascertained at present. This new species I call Greenovia *rupifraga*, as it grows in the fissures of naked tufa, which it widens by the increase of its stems. Its leaves are wedge-shaped and narrow, instead of being rounded and spathulate as in Greenovia *aurea*, with a much more prominent point or tip, formed by the projecting midrib, and their sea-green colour is much more silvery. A particular description will be given of this plant whenever it flowers.

The true Greenovia *aurea* inhabits the woody region on the rocks called Los Organos, in the valley of Orotava, above Aqua Mansa, in Tenériffe, and on Mount Saucillo in the Grand Canary, where it was found by Despreaux. Greenovia *rupifraga* is found on that lofty chain called the Filo de las Canyadas*, which forms the lips of the great primæval crater of the island, out of which the cone of the Peak springs. Its station being thus above even the region of Pines, where there is frost occasionally, it is very possible the species will sustain the winters of England, if planted in a dry spot. Damp must be carefully guarded against, as the station which it inhabits being above the clouds, is as arid as the great Sahara. On the contrary, the beautiful zone of Laurels, on the outskirts of which the G. *aurea* is found, drips with continual moisture from the clouds floating on the surface of the trade winds, and which are arrested in their progress southwards by the lofty mass of the island.

It is probable that Christian Smith likewise confounded these two species, for his *habitat* of Mount Chiquita belongs to the high region.

In the plate 36 of the *Phytographia Canariensis*, the figures have, unfortunately, been taken indiscriminately from both these plants. This confusion may be thus rectified, the figures 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 bis, 9, 10, 11, and 12 belong to Greenovia *aurea*, the remainder, 1, 2, 4, 13, 14, and 15, represent Greenovia *rupifraga*. *P. B. Webb.*

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* As the English printing offices do not possess the Spanish liquid *n*, I insert a *y* for the pronunciation.

Fig. 1. Two Pistils. 2. Section of an Ovary :—*magnified.*

4088.

W. Fitch del. Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex May 1. 1844 Swan sc.

BOLBOPHÝLLUM CALAMÁRIA. QUILL-STEMMED BOLBOPHYLLUM.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala erecta, acuminata, subæqualia, lateralibus cum pede columnæ connatis et basi obliquis. *Petala* nana (rarissime sepalis subæqualia). *Labellum* cum pede columnæ articulatum, unguiculatum, sæpius integrum, et posticum. *Columna* nana, antice bidentata, vel bicornis. *Anthera* 1-vel 2-locularis. *Pollinia* 4, libera, valde inæqualia, nunc in uno connata, nunc per paria cohærentia, altero cujusvis paris minuto lobuliformi.—Herbæ *epiphytæ, rhizomate repente pseudo-bulbifero.* Folia *coriacea, avenia.* Racemi *radicales. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

BOLBOPHYLLUM *Calamaria;* pseudo-bulbis tetragonis, folio oblongo plano coriaceo obtuso basi canaliculato, scapo stricto longissimo apice florido, bracteis membranaceis emarcidis ovarii longitudine, sepalis anguste triangularibus margine pubescentibus, petalis cornuformibus subteretibus glabris, labello sessili mobili lineari basi sulcato margine omni tomentoso supra medium villis longissimis crinito, columnæ cornubus falcatis. *Lindl.*

BOLBOPHYLLUM Calamaria. *Lindl. Bot. Reg. Suppl.* 1843. *p.* 70. *n.* 109.

An exceedingly curious EPIPHYTE, belonging to the Genus BOLBOPHYLLUM, as now defined; but I believe Professor LINDLEY has it in contemplation, to constitute a distinct Genus of this and some others. The flowering specimen was sent to me by JOHN GRAY, Esq., of Greenock, a highly successful cultivator of plants, and no less liberal than successful. He possesses many advantages in the importation of plants, by his great mercantile connections abroad, and loses no opportunity of introducing such as are most worthy of notice. The present he received from Sierra Leone, and though not a very showy plant, the beautiful structure of the flowers, and the rich blood-coloured tuft of hair on the elongated lip, entitle it to a place in every tropical Orchideous collection.

DESCR. *Pseudo-bulbs* small, ovate, angled and furrowed, more or less sheathed with scales, each bearing a solitary, oblong, coriaceous leaf, about four to five inches long, at the extremity. *Scape* a foot or more long, from the base of a pseudo-bulb, articulated, and partially sheathed with scales. *Spike* elongated, crowded, many-flowered, each flower subtended by a broad, acute bractea. *Sepals* spreading, lanceolate, acuminate, tawny. *Petals* very minute, subulate, appressed, one on each side to the column. *Lip* three-lobed sessile and moveable, saccate at the base; the lateral lobes small, rounded, erect, ciliated, applied to the base of the column, the middle one very much elongated, linear-lanceolate, patent, or a little pendent, deep blood-coloured, ciliated at the margin below, with short hairs, and towards the apex fringed with very long blood-coloured ones. *Column* short, semiterete, with two short, erect, subulate horns from the apex, longer than the anther. *Anther-case* helmet-shaped, crested, two-celled; *Pollen-masses* of two oval lobes, yellow.

Fig. 1. Column and Lip. 2. The same in a different position. 3. Anther-case. 4, 5. Pollen-masses:—*magnified.*

4089.

Pub. by Curtis Gl[illegible] Essex May 1 1844

(4089)

DRYMONIA PUNCTATA. SPOTTED-FLOWERED DRYMONIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—GESNERIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx liber, obliquus 5-phyllus, sepalis imbricatis, 2 interioribus. *Cor.* obliqua campanulato-subringens basi postice gibba, fauce patula, labio superiore bilobo, infer. trilobo. *Stam.* 4 didynama, antheris inter se liberis. *Rudimentum* quinti nullum. *Stigma* bilobum. *Annulus hypogynus* et *glandula postica. Capsula* baccans ovata coriacea 1-locul. bivalvis, placentis 2 parietalibus bilamellatis. *Semina* ∞ fusiformia.—Frutices *Australi-Americani scandentes, hinc inde radicantes aut humifusi.* Caules *teretiusculi epidermide nitida.* Folia *opposita petiolata serrata pubescentia crassiuscula.* Pedicelli *axillares solitarii* 1*-flori breviusculi petiolo subæquales ebracteati.* Corollæ *amplæ, flavidæ aut albæ, sæpius pictæ. De Cand.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRYMONIA * *punctata;* foliis ovalibus longe petiolatis serratis pubescentibus ciliatis, floribus axillaribus subsessilibus, sepalis valde inæqualibus lanceolato-spathulatis serrulatis, corollæ (purpureo-punctatæ) limbo patente fimbriato.

DRYMONIA punctata. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1843. *Miscell.* 77. *Walp. Repert. Bot.* 2. *p.* 716.

Introduced by the Horticultural Society from Guatemala, through the medium of their collector, Mr. HARTWEG. It is cultivated in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew to great advantage, in a wire basket, with pieces of wood and turf; and suspended from a beam in a moist stove. In such a situation it thrives admirably, and bears its delicate, yellowish, or almost primrose-coloured flowers, spotted with purple, copiously. As a species, it is very different from the D. *serrulata*, MART. (*bicolor*, LINDLEY, Bot. Reg. 1838, t. 4.) in the shape and marking of the flower, in the short peduncle, and especially in the narrow, not cordate, base of the sepals.

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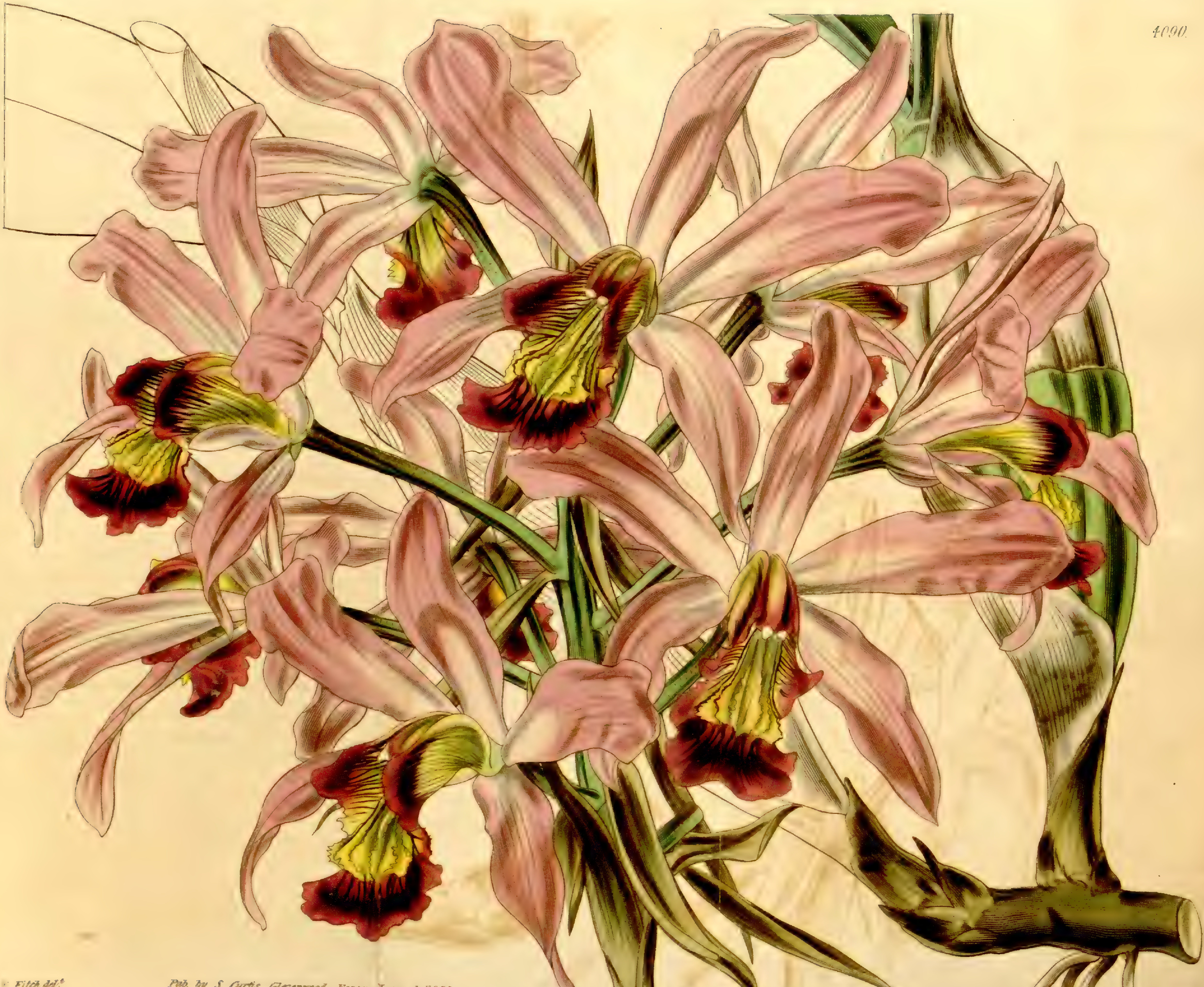
* So called by MARTIUS, δρυμονια, from its inhabiting woody places, and climbing upon trees.

DESCR. Subherbaceous, with creeping, hairy, succulent *stems*, and opposite, elliptical, fleshy, saccated, hairy, and ciliated *leaves*, on long, hairy, foot-stalks. *Peduncles* scarcely the third or half-an-inch long, dilated upwards, axillary, solitary, single-flowered, with two small bracteas at the base. *Calyx* deeply cut into five very unequal segments or sepals, which are between lanceolate and spathulate, acute, saccated, hairy. *Corolla* rather large, pale yellow, copiously dotted with purple. *Tube* gibbous at the base above, dilated upwards, and expanding into a large, oblique, five-lobed *limb*; the *lobes* rounded, fimbriated. *Stamens* four: *Anthers* free. *Ovary* hairy, ovate, having at the base a fleshy ring, and a large, emarginate gland below on the back. *Style* elongated, downy, as well as the large, obscurely two-lipped *stigma*.

Fig. 1. Pistil and hypogynous Ring and Gland. 2. Stigma. 3. Transverse section of the Ovary:—*magnified*.

4090.



W. Fitch del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex June 1. 1844

Swan Sc.

LÆLIA SUPERBIENS. GORGEOUS LÆLIA.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala explanata, lanceolata, æqualia. *Petala* majora, paulo difformia, carnosa, explanata. *Labellum* posticum, 3-partitum, lamellatum, circa columnam convolutum. *Columna* aptera, carnosa, antice canaliculata. *Anthera*—. *Pollinia* 8, caudiculis quatuor elasticis.—Herbæ *epiphytæ, rhizomate pseudo-bolbophoro.* Folia *carnosa.* Scapi *terminales, pauci- vel multiflori.* Flores *speciosi, odorati. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LÆLIA *superbiens;* scapo longissimo multifloro, sepalis petalisque lineari-oblongis obtusis membranaceis labello longioribus, labelli lobo medio obtusissimo, disco lamellis quinque maximis subserratis antice truncatis aucto, antheræ crista biaurita, clinandrio denticulato.

LÆLIA superbiens. *Lindl. Bot. Reg. Misc.* 1840, *n.* 87, et *sub Tab.* 62, 1842. *Batem. Orch. Guatem. and Mex. t.* 38.

Almost the last plate of Mr. BATEMAN's splendid work on the ORCHIDACEÆ, is devoted to the representation of this LÆLIA, which, of all gorgeous plants, best deserves the name of *superbiens.* It was one of Mr. SKINNER's many valuable discoveries among the cooler districts of Guatemala, and the following account of it is given. "I first found," says Mr. SKINNER, "the LÆLIA *superbiens* in the village of Surupango, planted by the Indians in front of their doors. This was in 1839; afterwards (in November, 1840,) I went in search of its true habitat, and after an excursion of three days, detected it in the *barrancas* (or gullies) of Sachmarachon, near the town of Comalapa, about

twenty leagues due North of the city of Guatemala. Here it exists in immense quantities, the finest specimens growing out of the crevices of rocks, and sheltered from the North winds. Some of the plants had bulbs of the height of twenty-two inches, with flower-stems four yards long, and bearing upwards of twenty flowers (one, of which I sent you the dried specimen, had twenty-two). On the morning on which I made this excursion (November 27), when I got to the town of Comalapa, the ground was covered with hoar-frost, the Lælias, however, as has been already mentioned, were usually screened from the North, and where this was not the case, the plants had a stunted appearance. The name given to this species by the Comalapa Indians is '*Coteach-Kiaj*,' meaning simply, 'red flower;' but by the English who speak Spanish, it was termed 'La verga del Senor San José,' i. e., 'the wand of our Lord Saint Joseph.' "—*Mr. Skinner's Letter to Mr. Bateman.*

It is from the dried specimen above mentioned that Miss Drake made the beautiful drawing, published in Mr. Bateman's work, and considering the circumstances under which it was executed, and the difficulty of making a figure from a pressed flower of an Orchideous plant, it is surprising how well she has performed her task. In our case, we have the advantage of a *living* plant, and the first and only one that has yet flowered in this country, which took place in the spring of this year, in the valuable collection of Mrs. Wray, of Oakfield, Cheltenham, who kindly forwarded the noble specimen here figured. Splendid though it is, it yet falls short in size and in colour of the original specimen above mentioned of Mr. Skinner: but there is enough to entitle it to the name it bears. Looking at the habit of the plant, and the foliage, and the general form of the flowers, one does not see at once how the genus is to be distinguished from Cattleya. "Cattleyæ proximum," Dr. Lindley says, "sed labello postico et polliniis 8 diversum." Mrs. Wray finds that it succeeds well only in a cool stove, as is now known to be the case, and foretold by Mr. Skinner, with many of the Orchideæ from Guatemala and Mexico.

Descr. *Caudex* creeping, terete, as thick as a finger, sending out white, fleshy *fibres*, and having *pseudo-bulbs* five to six or eight inches long, of an oblong form, furrowed on the surface, more or less sheathed with scales, and tapering below into a stalk; at the apex bearing one, or more generally two moderately-sized, coriaceous, oblong, dark-green leaves. From the inner base of these leaves the *scape* arises to a considerable length, and, in the present instance, bears a nearly globose *spike* of rather closely-placed, large, handsome, purple *flowers*, beautifully variegated with yellow. *Sepals* and *petals* nearly equal, the latter somewhat broader, all of them spreading, oblong-lanceolate, rather obtuse, lilac-purple, paler below. *Lip* resembling that of a Cattleya, elongated, equal in length with the sepals, the sides and two side-lobes turned upwards, embracing and almost surrounding the *column*, the middle lobe large, broad obcordate, waved and crisped; the disk covered with six longitudinal, prominent, crisped lamellæ: the general colour is yellow, with a deep-purple, broad margin; and the lower half obliquely streaked with purple.

4091.

W. Fitch del.

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Swan Sc.

Dísa cornúta. Horned-flowered Disa.

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Class and Order.

Gynandria Monandria.

(Nat. Ord.—Orchideæ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium ringens. *Sepala* libera, æqualia, intermedio galeato, calcarato vel saccato. *Petala* minora, erecta, basi columnæ aduata. *Labellum* liberum, filiforme aut dilatatum, integrum aut multifidum. *Columna* bipartita (anthera et stigmate sejunctis). *Anthera* bilocularis, erecta vel supina, glandulis duabus distantibus nudis. *Stigma* truncatum vel convexum, disco obscure trilobum, sæpe tuberculiforme, ad basin columnæ situm. *Semina* in pluribus speciebus (an omnibus ?) atra, crustacea, nitida, testa adhærente apice et basi tantum libera.—Herbæ *terrestres, Capenses, habitu vario, scapo terminali uni-multifloro. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Disa *cornuta ;* foliis lanceolatis erectis basi cucullatis, spica multiflora, bracteis oblongo-lanceolatis floribus longioribus, sepalis oblongis orbiculatis, galea orbiculata in calcar infundibulare producta, petalis falcatis supinis basi auriculatis, labello nano oblongo obtuso velutino. *Lindl.*

Disa cornuta. *Swartz Gen. et Sp. Orchid. p.* 26. *Thunb. Fl. Cap. p.* 7. *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orchid. p.* 349.
Satyrium cornutum. *Thunb. Prodr.* 5.
Orchis cornuta. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 1330.

This charming plant was imported from the Cape of Good Hope, together with the more splendid Disa *grandiflora,* figured at our Tab. 4073, and other rare Orchideæ,

in the summer of 1843, to the Royal Gardens of Kew, and it bloomed during the month of December of the same year in a cool stove. The plants then died down to the root, and it is doubtful if we shall succeed in flowering the same root a second year, so little is understood of the proper mode of treatment for Cape bulbs and tubers. It is certain the roots often suffer from being taken up from their native soil at an improper season; and doubtless, too, we have much difficulty to contend with in the change of seasons they must undergo in our northern hemisphere, and the want of hot sun to ripen the roots in their dormant state. There is a charming mixture of green and white and purple in the flowers of this plant, which contrasted well with the gay blossoms of the DISA *grandiflora* that stood beside it.

DESCR. *Stem*, including the *spike*, a foot high, green spotted with red, leafy to the summit: *Leaves* lanceolate, erect, or erecto-patent, acuminate, the lower ones sheathing at the base, and there marked with red spots, the uppermost sessile, and passing gradually into leaf-like *bracteas*, of which the lower ones are larger than the blossoms. *Spike* four to six inches long, many-flowered. *Flowers* moderately large. *Sepals* dissimilar; lateral ones oblong, mucronate, bent down, nearly white, upper or intermediate one *(galea)* very large, rotundato-ovate, acute, cucullate, violet-coloured with a green edge concealing the column and petals, and terminating behind in a long, green *spur* or horn, whence the specific name. *Petals* small, oblong, decurved and falcate, with a broad auricle at the base. *Lip* small, spathulate, green with a large, black, velvety spot. *Anther* erect, two-celled.

Fig. 1. Flower with the Sepals removed. 2. Front view of the same:—*magnified.*

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MORÍNA LONGIFÓLIA. LONG-LEAVED MORINA.

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Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—DIPSACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Involucellum monophyllum tubuloso-campanulatum foveolis destitutum margine spinoso-dentatum. *Calycis* tubus ovatus, limbus foliaceus bifidus, lobis oblongis integrisve bifidis. *Corolla* longe tubulosa ringens. *Stamina* 4 nunc libera didynama, nunc binatim diadelpha. *Stigma* peltato-capitatum. *Fructus* calycis lobis coronatus involucello cinctus.—Herbæ *perennes* Cardui *facie simplices erectæ.* Folia *oblongo-sinuata dentato-spinosa rarius integerrima.* Flores *in foliorum superiorum axillis aggregato-verticillati.* Folia *floralia breviora fere palmato-dentato. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORINA* *longifolia;* foliis valde elongatis oblongis acutis sinuatis bracteisque cordatis acuminatis spinoso-serratis, spica interrupta, floribus verticillatis bracteisque villosis, calycis lobis plerumque bifidis.

MORINA longifolia. *Wall. Cat. n.* 426. *De Cand. Prodr.* 4. *p.* 644. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1840, *t.* 36.

MORINA Wallichiana. *Royle, Himal. Bot. p.* 245. *tab.* 55 ?

A very handsome and a hardy plant, which, few perhaps, at the first aspect, would suppose to be a congener

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* So named by TOURNEFORT, in honor of M. MORIN, a Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, of the Royal Academy of Science, who was passionately devoted to Botany.

with the ***Fuller's Teasel:*** yet such is the case. It is entirely an Oriental Genus. The original species, found in the Levant by Tournefort, is, in many respects, nearly allied to this, but the leaves are decidedly smaller, and the bracteas much narrower; and both are far more spiny, and the verticels of flowers are much more distant. The lobes of the calyx are entire or bifid in both species, and I do not in any way see how the M. ***Wallichiana*** above quoted of Dr. Royle, is different from this. That gentleman's M. *Coulteriana* of the same work, seems to have the long coarse spines of M. ***Persica***.

Our M. *longifolia* was discovered by Dr. Wallich in Gossam Than. Dr. Royle found it at Mussooree and on Choor, as well as on the mountains of Cashmere. I also possess specimens from Lady Dalhousie, gathered on Whultoo, in the Himalayas, at an elevation of 10,673 feet above the level of the sea. Our flowering-specimens were kindly sent from the Belfast Botanic Garden, by Mr. Ferguson, in August, 1843.

Descr. *Stem* herbaceous, stout, striated, hairy upwards. *Leaves* very long, especially the lower ones, linear-oblong, sinuato-pinnatifid, their segments acute, spinoso-serrate; they gradually become shorter upwards, and are converted, as it were, into whorls of large, hairy *bracteas,* which surround the copious verticels of flowers, and are equally spinous with the leaves. *Involucres* on short stalks, single-flowered, tubular, striated, downy, crowned with two large and several smaller subulate spines. *Calyx* jointed on a short flat pedicel, within the involucre, tubular, cut below the middle into two broad, ovate, entire or usually bifid lips. *Corolla* with a long, curved, white, slender tube, thrice the length of the calyx, and an irregular, five-lobed, spreading, deep-rose-coloured limb. *Stamens* two, inserted on the upper side of the mouth of the corolla. *Anthers* oblong, oblique at the base; these Dr. Coulter considered to be four combined into two: while Dr. Lindley looked upon a three-lobed gland at the base of the style, as representing the three missing stamens: but two of them, in a very reduced and abortive state, actually exist on the opposite side of the faux to the two fertile ones, and a little lower down: the lowermost gland is probably the fifth stamen.

Fig. 1. Tube of the Corolla, laid open. 2. Involucre and Calyx. 3. Calyx:—*magnified.*

4093.

W. Fitch del.

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(4093)

CEROPÉGIA OCULÁTA. OCELLATED CEROPEGIA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ASCLEPIADEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Corolla* tubulosa, basi magis minusve ventricosa, subinfundibuliformis, limbi laciniis compressis, ligulatis, erectis, sæpius arcuatis apiceque cohærentibus, haud raro ciliolatis; præfloratione valvata. *Corona staminea* duplici serie campanulata vel rotata, 5—10—15-lobata, lobis antheris antepositis sæpius longioribus, ligulatis, apice sæpissime approximatis conniventibus. *Antheræ* apice simplices, membrana destitutæ. *Massæ pollinis* erectæ, rotundatæ, margine interiori pellucidæ. *Stigma* muticum. *Folliculi* cylindracei, læves, pergamacei. *Semina* comosa.—Suffrutices *vel potius* Herbæ *perennes Indicæ vel Africanæ, radice bulbosa, erectæ, carnosæ, aphyllæ vel sæpius volubiles, foliosæ; foliis haud raro carnosulis; floribus paucis aggregatis vel subcorymbosis, virentibus purpureo- vel violaceo-maculatis vel rarius concoloribus lutescentibus. D C.*

Specific Name and Character.

CEROPEGIA *oculata;* caule herbaceo volubili glabro, foliis cordato-ovatis acuminatis hirsutulis ciliatis basi glandulosis, pedunculis patenti-hirsutis 4—6-floris, corollæ tubo basi valde inflato globoso limbo latiore, limbi segmentis oblongis erecto-conniventibus ciliatis inferne luteis nigro-oculatis superne intense viridibus, lobis coronæ stamineæ exterioris attenuatis emarginatis, interioris anguste linearibus rectis strictis integerrimis.

Raised in the stove of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, from seeds sent from Bombay, by Miss JONES. It is

extremely handsome, and very curious, as are the CEROPEGIAS in general, in the structure of the flowers, which, in this case, represent the head of a snake with a green snout, and eye-like spots above the neck, or narrow part of the tube. It is in many respects allied to our *C. vincæfolia* from the same country, but the flowers are larger and handsomer; the corollas having a much more inflated base free from spots, a very differently marked limb, and a different form of the corona staminea. It is a ready growing plant, flourishing in a good heat, and it produces its flowers in September.

DESCR. *Stem* twining, slender, herbaceous, terete, glabrous. *Leaves* opposite, ovato-cordate, acuminate, slightly hairy and ciliated, with about four, erect, subulate, fleshy glands at the base above the leaf-stalk. *Peduncles* axillary, purple, clothed with spreading hairs, and bearing an umbel of from four to six, singularly shaped, and singularly coloured *flowers*: the *pedicels* have subulate *bracteas* at their base. *Calyx* of five, deep, subulate segments. *Corolla* two inches long: *tube* pale yellow-green, remarkably inflated, and globose at the base, so much so that this is the widest part of the flower, contracted and elongated in the middle, spotted upwards, then again expanding and bearing five segments, which are oblong, broader at the base, erect, connivent, and coherent at the apices one with another; the base yellowish, with large eye-like spots, the upper portion dark green. *Corona* double orange-yellow; outer one cut into five, erecto-patent, acuminate but emarginate lobes, bearing each three blood-colored spots on the back; inner of five, erect and straight, connivent, narrow-linear segments, thrice as long as the outer ones.

Fig. 1. Double Corona.—*magnified.*

W. Fitch del.t Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex June 1. 1844 Swan sc

(4094)

BARKÉRIA SPECTABILIS. SHOWY BARKERIA.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala et *petala* æqualia, libera, membranacea, patentissima. *Labellum* planum, integerrimum, nudum, (cuneatum cum apiculo) columnæ adpressum. *Columna* petaloidea. *Anthera* 4-locularis, carnosa, septorum marginibus membranaceis. *Pollinia* 4, caudiculis totidem ligulatis reflexis, per paria connatis.—Herbæ *epiphytæ, caulibus fusiformibus carnosis.* Folia *angusta, membranacea, nervosa.* Pedunculi *longi, graciles, squamati, terminales, apice racemosi.* Flores *magni, conspicui, nutantes. Lindl.*

Specific Name and Character.

BARKERIA* *spectabilis;* caulibus 2—3-phyllis, foliis oblongis coriaceis, racemo laxo multifloro terminali, sepalis lanceolatis acuminatis, petalis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis, labello ovato subunguiculato medio longitudinaliter lamellato.

BARKERIA spectabilis. *Batem. Orch. of Guatem. and Mex. t.* 33.

For the opportunity of figuring this lovely plant, as well as the LÆLIA *superbiens* of the present number, I am indebted to the kindness of Mrs. WRAY, in whose collection, and that of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, it has

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* So named in the "Floral Cabinet" of Messrs. KNOWLES and WESTCOTT, in compliment to GEORGE BARKER, Esq., of Birmingham, a very distinguished and successful cultivator of Orchidaceous plants.

been, as far as I am aware, alone known to produce its lovely and most delicate blossoms; "the secret" as Mr. BATEMAN observes, "of its success with Mrs. WRAY being, obviously, the comparatively moderate temperature maintained in her stove, and which appears to be exactly adapted to the ORCHIDACEÆ of the more elevated districts of Guatemala." Baskets filled with moss, or blocks of wood, are found to be most congenial to the roots of BARKERIA; —in peat, continues Mr. BATEMAN, they perish directly.

DESCR. *Stems*, rather than *pseudo-bulbs*, four to six inches high, cylindrical, almost as thick as the little finger, somewhat broader upwards, and there producing two or three alternate, oblong, coriaceous, dark-green *leaves*. *Peduncle* terminal, with a long, brown, sheathing scale at the base, eight to ten inches or more high, bearing seven to nine large flowers, of great delicacy of colour and texture. *Sepals* spreading, all pointing upwards, lanceolate, acuminate, lilac slightly marked with darker spots. *Petals* ovato-lanceolate, acuminate, of the same colour as, and slightly spotted like, the sepals. *Lip* large, bent down, clawed at the base, ovate-acuminate, waved, yellowish, spotted and tipped with purple, bearing three elevated plates or lamellæ on the disk. *Column* club-shaped, bent down, as it were, and applied to the disk of the column, deep lilac with darker dots. *Anther-case* small, operculiform. *Pollen-masses* four, caudiculate.

Fig. 1. Column. 2. Pollen-masses;—*magnified.*

Pub by S Curtis Glazenwood Essex June 1 [illegible]

LOÁSA PENTLÁNDII. MR. PENTLAND'S LOASA.

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Class and Order.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—LOASEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus ovario adhærens, *limbus* persistens 5-partitus æqualis. *Petala* 5 lobis calycis alterna breviter unguiculato concava. *Squamæ* 5 petaloideæ petalis alterna bi-, aut trilobæ in conum conniventes et basi intus filamentis 2 sterilibus instructæ. *Stamina* oo, exteriora 10 sterilia cætera in phalanges 15—17-andras petalis oppositas disposita: antheris erectis bilocularibus. *Stylus* apice trifidus. *Capsula* turbinato-oblonga 1-locularis apice 3-valvis calyce coronata, valvis margine placentiferis, placentis ideo cum vicina continuis. *Semina* ovalia creberrima reticulata.—Herbæ *ramosæ plerumque piloso-prurientes interdum scandentes.* Folia *alterna aut opposita dentata aut lobata.* Pedunculi *oppositifolii axillares aut terminales* 1-*flori.* Petala *flava, rarissime alba. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

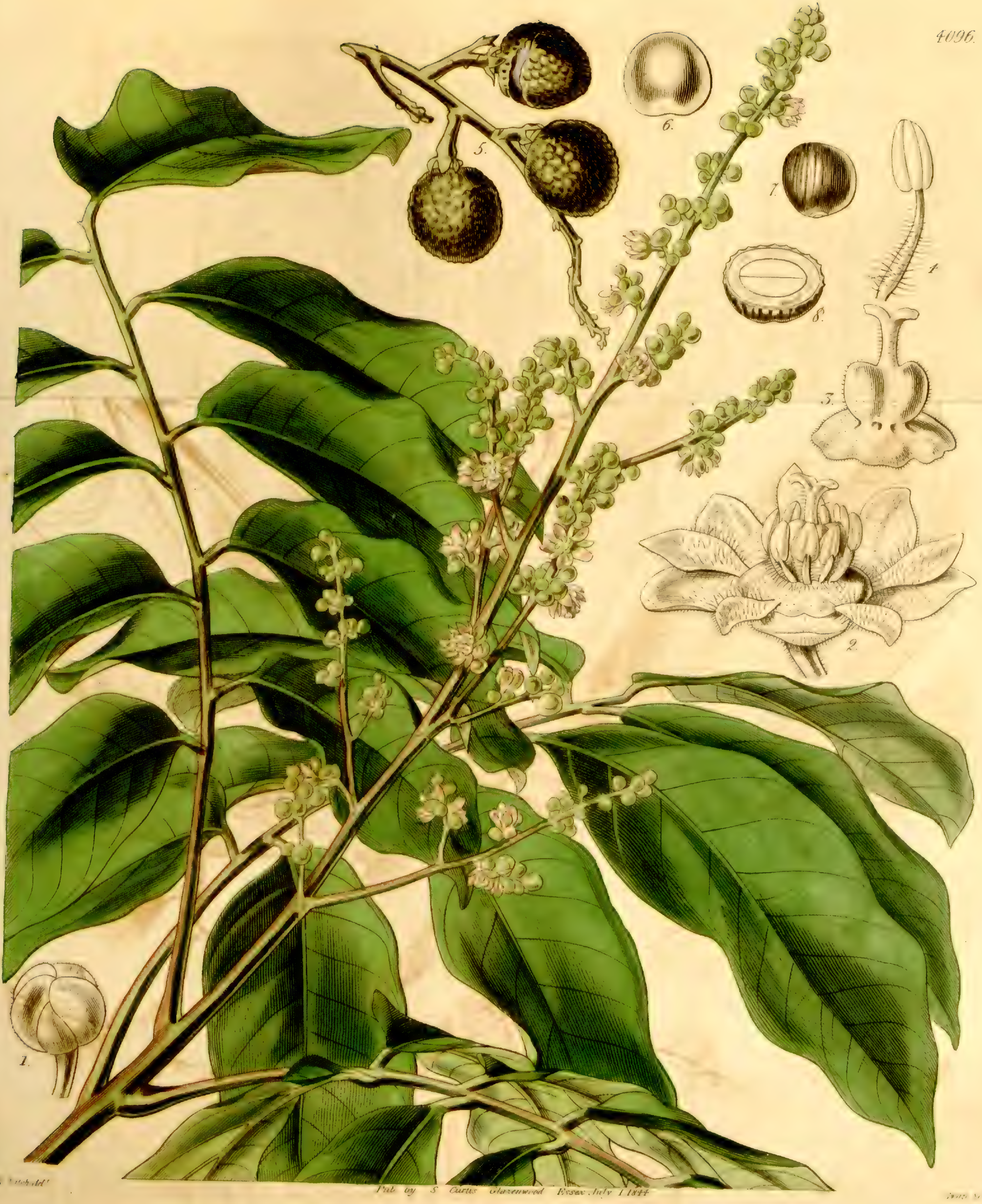
LOASA *Pentlandii;* foliis oppositis elongatis pinnatifidis, calycis lobis pinnatifidis, appendicibus duabus clavato-filiformibus ad apicem petalorum minorum, stylo trialato, disco epigyno lobato, fructu turbinato recto.
LOASA Pentlandii. *Paxton's Mag. Feb.* 1842.

This handsome plant flowered both in the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, and in the garden of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, in May and June, 1843, having been received from Melville Castle, from whence many

new or rare plants, sent to the exhibition of the Society, have attracted much notice and commendation. It is a native of Peru.

Descr. *Stem* (three feet and a half high) subligneous, slender, branched, joints slightly swollen; *cuticle* white, cracked, exfoliating at the base: *branches* erect, but, as well as the stem, requiring support. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, suberect; *lamina* (four inches long, one broad) deeply pinnatifid, dark and rugose above, paler and strongly veined below, having on both sides long, stinging hairs, rising from large glands, and short, somewhat roughened hairs on smaller glands, the former most numerous on the upper, the latter only crowded on the lower side; *segments* ovate, blunt, lobed, more and more distant and less and less connected downwards, till they nearly separate into distinct pinnæ; *petiole* about half the length of the lamina. *Peduncles* (four inches long) round, erect, axillary, solitary, alternate. *Calyx-tube* turbinate, adherent, short, having ten prominent, straight, longitudinal ribs; *limb* rather longer than the tube, reflexed before the flower-bud has attained its full size, segments acute, slender, pinnatifid. *Corolla* (fully two inches across, when expanded) spreading, but not reflexed; *petals* ten, alternately large and small, the larger (one inch long, and as much broad) alternate with the calyx-segments, and four times as long as them, of nearly uniform orange colour on both sides, scarcely clawed, obovato-rotund, boat-shaped in the centre, with broad spreading sides, which are reflexed in the two lower thirds, much veined, the veins chiefly in three loose fasciculi placed in the centre, and where the sides are reflexed; the outside, like the stem, peduncle, and calyx, having both the forms of hairs found on the leaves, the inner side subglabrous, and having the small hairs only: the smaller petals opposite the calyx-segments, and scarcely as long as them, cucullate, cartilaginous at the base, colourless, nectariferous, having two slender, orange-coloured threads near the apex. *Stamens* very numerous, inserted along with the petals, two, which are abortive, arising within each of the shorter petals, twice as long as them, subulate, free, and having concave, crescent-shaped appendages at the base, reflexed into the shorter petals;—the other stamens are fertile, and collected in fasciculi in front of, and half the length of the larger petals, free to the base; *filaments* colourless, slightly tapering upwards; *anthers* yellow, *pollen granules* minute, colourless, connected by threads. *Pistil* shorter than the stamens; *stigma* extended in three narrow lines along the apex of the style; *style* only fully developed after impregnation, its apex prismatic, with three very prominent angles or wings; germen top-shaped, with ten prominent, straight, vertical nerves, unilocular, and covered on the top with a large, green, five-lobed, bifid disk; *placentæ* three, parietal, large and bifid, covered with very numerous small ovula.—*Graham.*

Fig. 1. Calyx and Pistil. 2. Side, and 3, Front View of the floral appendages:—*magnified.*



W. Fitch del.

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Swan Sc.

NEPHÉLIUM LÓNGAN. LONGAN.

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Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—SAPINDACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-dentatus. *Petala* 5 medio intus subvillosa, reflexa. *Stamina* 6—8. *Ovarium* didymum. *Stylus* 1. *Stigmata* 2. *Carpella* 2, indehiscentia, 1-locularia, intus pulposa, uno sæpe abortivo, altero superstite sphærico coriaceo. *Semen* 1. *Cotyledones* crassæ sæpe conferruminatæ.—Arbores, *foliis pinnatis, fructuum pulpa sæpius eduli. De Cand.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NEPHELIUM* *Longan;* foliolis 2—5-jugis subcoriaceis integerrimis nitidis subtus glaucescentibus, panicula laxa terminali, calyce profunde 5-partito, petalis 5 oblongolanceolatis vix calycem superantibus patentibus esquamatis, stam. 6—8 filamentis pilosis, ovario 2—3-lobo globoso, fructibus solitariis v. binis globosis subtuberculatim rugosis.

NEPHELIUM Longana. *Cambess. in Mem. Mus. v.* 18. *p.* 30. *Wight et Arn. Prodr. Fl. Penins. Ins. Or. p.* 113.

EUPHORIA Longana. *Lam. Dict. De Cand. Prodr.* 1. *p.* 611. *Spreng. Syst. Veget.* 2. *p.* 222. *Lindl. Bot. Reg. t.* 1729.

SCYTALIA Longan. *Roxb. Fl. Ind.* 2. *p.* 270.

DIMOCARPUS Longan. *Lour.—Hort. Soc. Trans. v.* 2. *t.* 28.

NEPHELIUM Bengalense. *G. Don, Dict. Bot. & Gard.* 1. *p.* 670.

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* One of the names given to the *Burdock,* by the ancients, and the fruit of this has some resemblance to the capitulum or head of a *Burdock.*

This is one of the many fruits of China which one often reads of, but which is seldom indeed seen in Europe, yet said to be eaten to a great extent, and ranking, with the *Litchi*, among the best fruits of the celestial empire. A fine cluster of this, represented in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, above quoted, ripened at Lee Castle, Kidderminster, in 1816. For the flower and fruit here represented, I am indebted to Dr. GRAHAM, who sent them from the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, in 1841; together with the following account.

This plant flowered abundantly in the Royal Botanic Garden in May and June, 1841; but, though many fruits formed, they all soon dropped off.

DESCR. *Trunk* erect, branched, *bark* grey. *Leaves* scattered, abruptly pinnate; *common petiole* (nine inches long) swollen at the base, nearly round, slightly scabrous, pale-brown, glaucous at its origin; *pinnæ* (four inches long, one and a half broad) in five pairs, unequal at the base, coriaceous, pale green, shining and glabrous above, paler and slightly scabrous below; *middle rib* and oblique parallel lateral *veins* prominent below, flat above, reticulation obscure. *Panicle* large, terminal; *rachis* and its branches covered with soft, short pubescence. *Bracts* minute, deciduous. *Flowers* perfumed, shortly pedicellate. *Calyx* five-partite, covered on both sides as well as the pedicels with pubescence similar to that on the rachis; *segments* ovate, concave, undulate. *Petals* five, about equal to the length of the calyx, spathulate, reflexed between the sepals, pubescent on both sides. *Disk* large, pubescent, flattened, lobed, covering the origin of the petals. *Stamens* eight, arising from the upper part of the disk near its centre, rather longer than the calyx; *filaments* subulate, spreading, slightly hairy; *anthers* ovato-oblong, attached by the back, near the base; *lobes* slightly divaricated at the base; *pollen* abundant, *granules* minute. *Pistil* pubescent, shorter than the stamens, in many of the flowers abortive early; *germen* two to four-lobed, shortly stipitate, attached to the sides of the thickened style, *lobes* compressed laterally, rounded on the back, each with one ascending *ovule*; *Stigma* two to four-lobed, diverging. Every part of the flower is pale yellow,—the *disk* the darkest.—*Graham*.

4097.

W. Fitch del.t Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex July 1. 1844 Swan Sc.

TROPÆOLUM LOBBIÁNUM. MR. LOBB'S INDIAN CRESS, OR NASTURTIUM.

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Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—TROPÆOLEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus, lobo superiore calcarato. *Petala* 5 inæqualia, 3 inferiora minora aut evanida. *Stamina* 8 ab ipsa basi libera. *Carpella* 3 suberosa reniformia indehiscentia. *Semina* magna exalbuminosa. *Embryo* magnus; cotyledonibus 2 rectis crassis. *De Cand.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

TROPÆOLUM *Lobbianum;* foliis orbiculatis obscure lobatis peltatis (lobis mucronulatis) subtus glaucis cauleque scandente, petiolis pedunculisque pilosis, petalis calycem attenuato-calcaratum pilosum superantibus, petalis obovatis, 2 superioribus integerrimis sublobatis, 3 inferioribus minoribus grosse dentatis inferne fimbriatis longe unguiculatis.

TROPÆOLUM Lobbianum. *Hort. Veitch.*

A very desirable new species of *Indian Cress,* which justly bears the name here given to it by one of our most distinguished and liberal cultivators, Mr. VEITCH of the Nursery, Exeter. It was detected by his collector, Mr. LOBB, in Columbia, and sent home in the early part of 1843, and bore its handsome and bright-colored flowers in November of the same year. Framed upon those wire trellises, which are now so commonly fixed to garden pots, it makes a charming appearance with its delicate leaves and bright flame-colored flowers.

DESCR. *Stem* herbaceous, twining, hairy, as is almost every part of the plant, except the upper side of the leaves and the petals. *Leaves* on very long flexuose *footstalks*, orbicular, obscurely lobed, peltate, the lobes with a soft mucro at their apex. *Veins* radiating. *Peduncles* axillary, very long, flexuose, and apparently climbing. *Calyx* deeply cut into five, ovato-oblong, erect segments; its base prolonged behind into a broadly-subulate, nearly straight *spur*, tipped with green, and thrice the length of the calyx. *Petals* five, orange red; the two upper ones large, broadly obovate, obscurely three-lobed at the apex; three lower ones much smaller, nearly of the same shape, but upon long claws; the *lamina* deeply and coarsely toothed; its lower part, and the upper portion of the claws, fringed at the margin.

Fig. 1. One of the upper Petals. 2. One of the lower ones;—*magnified.*

4098.

W. Fitch. del.
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Swan Sc.

UMBILÍCUS MALACOPHYLLUS. SOFT-LEAVED UMBILICUS.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CRASSULACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Corollæ* gamopetala campanulata 5-fida, lobis ovatis acutis erectis tubi circiter longitudine. *Stamina* 10 corollæ inserta. *Squamæ* 5 obtusæ. *Carpella* 5 apice attenuata, stylis subulatis.—Herbæ *Europæ australis aut orientalis indigenæ.* Folia *rosulata aut alterna integerrima aut subdentata.* Flores *albidi aut flavi, ramosi nec cymosi. De Cand.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

UMBILICUS *malachophyllus ;* foliis arcte dense rosulatis obovatis, spica terminali densissima cylindracea, bracteis oblongis longitudine florum sessilium patentium.
UMBILICUS malachophyllus. *De Cand. Prodr. 3. p. 400.*
COTYLEDON malachophyllus. *Pall. It.*

A very remarkable succulent plant, native of mountain rocks in Dahuria, and well calculated for cultivation in a dry, stony soil, or upon rock-work. It has been for some years grown in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, in the open border.

DESCR. *Leaves* rosulate, spreading, but so crowded and imbricated that, though they spring from a short stem, they appear to the eye to be radical. They are broadly obovate in form, obtuse, yet subapiculate, thick and fleshy, green tinged with purple. From the summit of this short, thickly foliaged stem, arises the long, sessile, thick, cylindrical *spike,* six inches high, formed of a dense mass of sessile, or nearly sessile, spreading *flowers,* each subtended by an oblong, leaf-like, small *bractea,* equal in length to the flower. *Calyx* deeply cut into five, oblong, acute segments, little more than half the length of the flower. *Corolla* campanulate, cleft one-third of the way down, into five ovate, acute, nearly erect segments. *Stamens* ten, arising from the base of the corolla, equal in length, included, five opposite to, and five alternate with, the segments of the corolla. *Pistils* five. *Germens* erect, ovate, united at the base into a short stipes, each is terminated above by a rather short, subulate *style.* *Stigma* a mere point.

Fig. 1. Flower and Bracteas. 2. Flower, laid open, so as to show the Stamen and Pistils:—*magnified.*

4099

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Swan

LÆLIA PEDUNCULÁRIS. PEDUNCULATED LÆLIA.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala explanata, lanceolata, æqualia. *Petala* majora, paulo difformia, carnosa, explanata. *Labellum* posticum, 3-partitum, lamellatum, circa columnam convolutum. *Columna* aptera, carnosa, antice canaliculata. *Anthera* opercularis. *Pollinia* 8, caudiculis quatuor elasticis.—Herbæ *epiphytæ, rhizomate pseudo-bolbophoro.* Folia *carnosa.* Scapi *terminales, pauci- vel multiflori.* Flores *speciosi, odorati. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

LÆLIA *pedunculata;* pseudobulbis ovatis compressis, folio oblongo obtuso scapo tereti vaginato breviore corymbo sub-4-floro, bracteis pedunculo pluries brevioribus, sepalis lanceolatis obtusis pedunculo brevioribus, petalis ovato-ellipticis obtusis planiusculis, labelli lobis lateralibus subrotundatis intermedio oblongo apice rotundato undulato multo brevioribus lineis duabus elevatis.

LÆLIA pedunculata. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1842. *Misc. p.* 9.

Notwithstanding some slight differences in the character, I am still of opinion that this pretty LÆLIA is the L. *peduncularis* of Dr. LINDLEY in the place just quoted, who notices its affinity with L. *rubescens* and L. *acuminata.* Our plant is among the rich collection from Woburn, presented by Her Majesty to the Royal Botanic Gardens, and had been

sent to Woburn from Guatemala by Mr. SKINNER. It flowered during the autumn of 1843.

DESCR. *Pseudo-bulbs* ovate, compressed, obscurely furrowed near the margin, more or less sheathed with large brown scales at the base, and bearing a single, oblong, obtuse, thick, coriaceous leaf at the extremity. From the base of this leaf the peduncle arises, a span to nearly a foot high, slender, articulated and sheathed at the articulations, five- or six-flowered at the top. *Flowers* rather small, delicate lilac-rose colour, with a deep purple eye in the centre of the lip. *Sepals* spreading, equal, lanceolate. *Petals* resembling them, but larger and broader. *Lip* standing forward, lilac, about equal in length with the sepals and petals, oblong, three-lobed, tapering at the base, with the sides there inflected, so as to embrace the column: the lateral lobes acute, spreading; the middle lobe ovate, oblong, obtuse, even retuse at the apex, waved and striated: the *disk* towards the base is marked with an elevated and striated, broad line, and the colour is deep purple. *Column* rather short, semicylindrical, dark red purple, especially in front. *Anther-case* hemisphærical.

Fig. 1. Lip with the sides laid open. 2. Column;—*magnified.*

4100

W. Fitch del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex. July 1. 1844

BEGÓNIA MEYÉRII. MR. MEYER'S BEGONIA; or Elephant's Ear.

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Class and Order.

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—BEGONIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

MASC. *Calyx* o. *Corolla* polypetala, petalis plerumque 4, inæqualibus. FŒM. *Calyx* o. *Corolla* petalis 4—9 plerumque inæqualibus. *Styli* 3 bifidi. *Capsula* triquetra, alata, trilocularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonym.

BEGONIA *Meyerii ;* caule erecto elato suffruticoso, foliis amplis oblique hinc basi auriculatis margine obsolete sinuatis ubique molliter cano-tomentosis, pedunculis elongatis longissimis pubescentibus, panicula ampla multiflora, fl. masc. 4-petalis, petalis 2 rotundatis 2 quadruplo minoribus oblongis, fœm. dipetalis, petalis obovatis, capsula triquetria angulis lato-alatis alis subæqualibus.

BEGONIA Meyerii. *" Hort. Berol."*

Of this fine species of BEGONIA received from the Berlin Garden, I regret I know nothing concerning the history; nor of what country it is a native; nor can I find it anywhere described. It is given in STEUDEL'S "Nomenclator," ed. 2, as of the "Hort. Berol." It flowers during the spring and summer.

DESCR. A handsome, tall-growing species, with erect, branching, stout, and almost woody *stems,* marked with the broad scars from the petioles of fallen leaves. *Leaves* large, broadly and obliquely ovate, rather thick and fleshy, with an auricle on one side at the base, pale green, more or less tinged with red, the margin waved and subsinuate, the whole upper and under surface and thickened petioles covered with a short and compact, hoary pubescence, or woolly substance. *Peduncle* very long, axillary, tinged with red, downy, bearing a somewhat close many-flowered *panicle* of large, handsome, white *flowers*. *Male blossoms* with four *petals;* two opposite ones large and almost orbicular, the two others small and oblong, all of them spreading. *Female flowers* of two rather large, spreading, obovate, white *petals*. *Germen* obovate, triquetrous, pale green, the angles furnished each with a broad white wing, all of about the same size. *Stamens* and *style* and *stigmas* as in the Genus.

Fig. 1. Section of an immature Fruit:—*magnified.*

4101.

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex July 1 1844

ERIOSTÉMON BUXIFÓLIUM. BOX-LEAVED ERIOSTEMON.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—RUTACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Petala* 5. *Stamina* 10, filamentis hispidis ciliatis aut nudis, antheris terminalibus. *Stylus* 1, brevissimus. *Carpella* 5 basi coalita. *Semina* in loculis 2 aut abortu solitaria. *Embryo* subcurvatus, *radicula* longa.—Frutices *vel* Arbores, *foliis alternis simplicibus. floribus axillaribus. De Cand.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERIOSTEMON *buxifolium;* foliis patentibus subreflexis ovatis obtusis cum mucrone sessilibus, floribus axillaribus solitariis brevi-pedunculatis, pedunculo infra medium 3-bracteato, calycis brevis lobis 5 acutis, petalis oblongo-ovatis, filamentis pilosis.

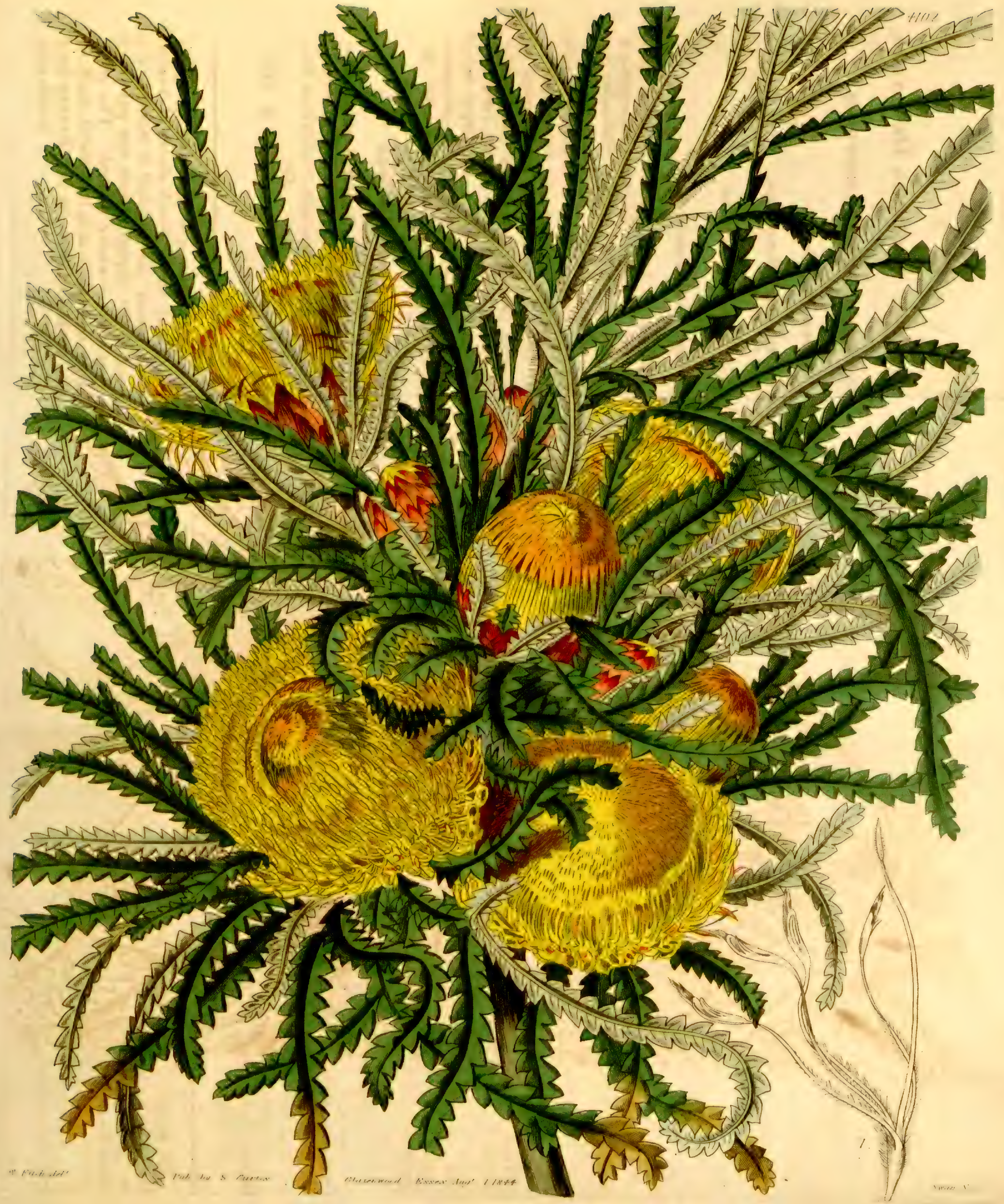
ERIOSTEMON buxifolium. *Sm. in Rees' Cycl. De Cand. Prodr.* 1. *p.* 720.

An extremely handsome shrub, native of New Holland, bearing its large, showy flowers early in the spring, when so many other Australian plants are in perfection; it deserves a place in every greenhouse.

DESCR. A moderately-sized shrub, with young *branches* green and terete, leafy. *Leaves* a good deal resembling those of the Box and about the same size, oval or obovate, dark green, obtuse, but tipped with a soft mucro at the apex. *Peduncles* short, axillary, single-flowered, with three bracteas in a whorl below the middle. *Calyx* short, cut about half way down into five broad and acute lobes. *Stamens* ten, inserted below the fleshy ring or disk, alternately longer. *Filaments* broad, erect, but slightly incurved. *Anthers* short, roundish, each tipped with a soft mucro. *Ovary* small, almost conical, striated, sunk into a double fleshy annulus or disk. *Fruit* unknown to me.

Fig. 1. Flower and Flower-stalk, the Petals being removed. 2. Calyx and Pistil, with the double ring or annulus at the base. 3. Vertical section of the same. 4. Stamen:—all *magnified.*

4102



W. Fitch del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Aug. 1 1844

Swan Sc.

DRYÁNDRA FORMÓSA. SPLENDID DRYANDRA.

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Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—PROTEACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium 4-partitum v. quadrifidum. *Stamina* apicibus concavis laciniarum immersa. *Squamulæ hypogynæ* 4. *Ovarium* biloculare, loculis monospermis. *Folliculus* ligneus: *Dissepimento* libero, bifido. *Receptaculum* commune planum, floribus indeterminatim confertis; paleis confertis, raro nullis. *Involucrum* commune imbricatum.—Frutices *plerumque humiles.* Rami *dum adsint sparsi vel umbellati.* Folia *sparsa, pinnatifida v. incisa, plantæ juvenilis conformia.* Involucra *solitaria, terminalia raro lateralia, sessilia,* foliis *confertis, interioris quandoque nanis obvallata, hemisphærica,* bracteis *adpressis, in quibusdam apice appendiculatis.* Stylus *sæpe perianthio vix longior. Br.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRYANDRA *formosa;* foliis elongato-linearibus pinnatifidis, lobis scaleno-triangularibus muticis planis subtus niveis, involucris tomentosis, bracteis interioribus lineari-oblongis, receptaculo paleaceo. *Br.*

DRYANDRA formosa. *Br. in Linn. Trans. v.* 10. *p.* 213. *t.* 3. *Prodr. Nov. Holl. p.* 397.

Mr. BROWN detected this noble and handsome species of DRYANDRA in Lewin's Land, on the South shores of Australia, growing in sterile places, and deemed it worthy of a figure from the pencil of Mr. BAUER, which was published in the Linnæan Transactions above quoted. The plant from which our figure was taken is a tree about fourteen feet high, raised from seeds sent home by Mr. BAXTER from South-west

South-west Australia, and which, during the spring and summer months, is richly studded by the orange-yellow flowers, arising from the copious, short branches, and backed by the dark-green foliage, which spreads in a stellated manner all around them. This is one of the many noble **PROTEACEÆ** which forms so striking a feature in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, and to which those recently sent over by Mr. **DRUMMOND** from the Swan River constitute so valuable an addition.

DESCR. A *tree*, with a crooked trunk, and clothed with spreading, much divided *branches* almost to the base. *Leaves* copious on the short branchlets, spreading, four to six inches long, harsh, rigid, subcoriaceous, linear-elongate, pinnatifid for two-thirds of the way to the costa, the segments acute, triangular, but unequally so, the upper side being generally nearly at right angles with the costa, dark-green above, almost glossy, white with short down beneath. *Heads of flowers* nestled among the leaves at the apex of the short branches, sessile, rather large, globose, of a yellow-orange colour, but not very bright. *Involucre* of many oblong, recurved scales. *Receptacle* with copious, linear scales and hairs. *Perianth* villous, especially below, cut almost to the base into four extremely narrow, linear segments, spathulate at the apex and concave, in which the linear *anther* is lodged on a very short filament. *Style* longer than the perianth. *Stigma* clubbed, slightly hairy.

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* Fig. 1. Flower:—*magnified.*

Fitch delt

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Augt 1. 1844

Swan

MICROSTÝLIS HISTIONÁNTHA. SAIL-FLOWERED MICROSTYLIS.

****

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala patentia libera; lateralia basi æquali, sæpius breviora. *Petala* patentia, linearia v. filiformia. *Labellum* patentissimum, cum columna angulum rectum formans, basi excavatum, sagittatum v. auriculatum, integerrimum v. dentatum, tuberculis nullis. *Columna* minima, raro paululum elongata, apice dentibus s. auribus duabus instructa. *Anthera* bilocularis. *Pollinia* 4, collateralia.—Herbæ terrestres *v.* epiphytæ *habitu* LIPARIS, *foliis plicatis v. membranaceis basi raro incrassatis.* Flores *herbacei, nunc flavescentes v. discolores. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MICROSTYLIS* *histionantha;* pseudobulbis ovatis vaginatis diphyllis, foliis lato-ovatis acutis membranaceis, vaginis elongatis scapi angulati basin involventibus, floribus depresso-corymbosis, sepalis oblongis deflexis anticis basi coadunatis, petalis minutis linearibus revolutis, labello orbiculari obtuso.

MICROSTYLIS histionantha. *Link, Klotzch et Otto, Ic. Pl. Rar. Hort. Berol.* 1. *p.* 11. *t.* 5.

MALAXIS Parthoni? *Morren, sur une Nouv. Esp. de Malaxis in v.* 5. *n.* 8 *des Bull. de l'Acad. Roy. de Brux. cum Ic.*

A very remarkable terrestrial *Orchideous* plant, purchased at a sale of Columbian plants in London, in 1842. It

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* So named by SWARTZ from the small style or column.

flowered in the stove of the Regent's Park Botanic Gardens, whence a beautiful drawing was sent to us by Mr. J. D. **Sowerby**, in November, 1843, shortly after which it flowered at Kew. It is remarkable in the curious structure of the flowers, and in these numerous flowers all meeting together nearly at the same level, so as to form a slightly concave, even surface, with the blossoms very compactly arranged, but especially in the centre, while yet in the bud. Mr. **Morren** observes on the inflorescence of the same, or a nearly allied species, "Ce qui rend cette espèce si interressante, c'est sans aucun doute son inflorescence en épi déprimé et ombiliqué, Si les pedoncules dans set état de rapprochement se soudaient on obtiendrait évidemment le phoranthe du **Dorstenia**, dont l'organagénésie morphologique a été ramenée depuis long-temps à la sertule ou à l'ombelle simple. La **Malaxis** *Parthoni* prouve qu'on arriverait au phoranthe du **Dorstenia** et de la Figue tout aussi bien par l'épi."—Our species seems to differ from that of Mr. **Morren** by the form of the lip, and equally so from the **Microst**. *excavata* of Dr. **Lindley**, mentioned in the Bot. Reg. 1838, App. n. 93.

Descr. From a broad, ovate or rounded *tuber* arise two *leaves*, ovate and membranaceous, with their sheathing bases forming a long tube around the base of the much angled scape. *Flowers* brownish-green, arranged in a very compact, concave umbel, gradually opening from the circumference to the centre. *Sepals* reflexed, all oblong, the two front ones co-adnate, especially at the base. *Petals* very minute, linear, revolute. *Lip* large, almost orbicular, with the sides bent back, obtuse. *Column* very short, with obtuse horns.

Fig. 1, 2. Front and side view of a Flower. 3. Side view, with the Lip removed. 4. Anther-case with Pollen-masses. 5. Pollen-mass.—*magnified.*

4104

W. Fitch del.t Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Aug.t 1 1844 Swan sc.

(4104)

ODONTOGLÓSSUM PULCHÉLLUM. ELEGANT ODONTOGLOSSUM.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala lateralia, patula, libera. *Labellum* planum, unguiculatum, ascendens, limbo reflexo diviso dentato, apice angustato; basi concavum *crista* bilamellata raro fimbriata sæpius antice bidentata auctum. *Columna* elongata, apice auriculata aut aptera. *Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ODONTOGLOSSUM *pulchellum;* pseudobulbis oblongis compressis ancipitibus diphyllis, foliis linearibus apice oblique emarginatis, scapo foliis æquali ancipiti debili apice racemifero 6—7-floro, sepalis ovatis acutis, petalis obovatis acutis subundulatis, labelli trilobi laciniis lateralibus triangularibus intermedia oblonga subquadrata apice recurva, callo baseos carnoso antrorsum hippocrepisco retrorsum trilobo, columnæ alis et clinandrio laceris. *Lindl.*

ODONTOGLOSSUM pulchellum. *Batem. in Lindl. Bot. Reg. t.* 48.

A most delicate and elegant plant, well deserving the name Mr. BATEMAN has appropriated to it. It is a native of Guatemala, introduced we apprehend through the medium of Mr. SKINNER, and it flowered in the stove of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, in October, 1843.

DESCR. *Pseudo-bulbs* clustered, oblong or ovato-oblong, tapering upwards, compressed at the base, having imbricated,

lacerated scales, and above bearing two, elongated, linear *leaves*, which vary much in length on different pseudobulbs. *Scape* radical, generally exceeding the leaves in length, articulated and with bracteal scales at the joints. ***Flowers*** in an oblong, rather lax *spike*, or *raceme*, every part white, except the *crest* of the labellum and the anthers, which are yellow, the former spotted with red. ***Sepals*** and ***petals*** spreading, ovate or (the petals more especially) obovate, rather acute, waved. ***Labellum*** broadly oblong, acute, three-lobed, the side lobes short and reflexed, the middle lobe large and bent back: on the disk, at the base, is a large, fleshy-colored *crest* or excrescence, three-lobed at the side next the column, two-lobed at the opposite one. ***Column*** very short, with a wing on each side, and another at the back of the anther, all fimbriated or serrated at the apices. *Anther-case* hemisphærical. ***Pollen-masses*** two, obovate, fixed to a rather large gland.

Fig. 1. Flower from which the Sepals and Petals are removed. 2. 3. Pollen-masses :—*magnified.*

1.

[illegible]

SIPHOCÁMPYLUS LANTANIFÓLIUS. LANTANA-LEAVED SIPHOCAMPYLUS.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—LOBELIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-lobus, tubo turbinato aut hemisphærico. *Corolla* tubo superne sæpius ventricoso, plerumque recurvo, integro v. (rarissime) basi fisso et superne solum integro ; lobis 5 tubo brevioribus bilabiatis falcatis, duobus superioribus sæpe majoribus supra faucem reflexis, inferioribus subbrevioribus. *Stamina* connata, antheris 2 inferioribus apice barbatis aut (rarius) omnibus hirsutis.—Frutices, *suffrutices, v. herbæ, ex America præsertim meridionali, nonnunquam scandentes, caulibus ramisque sæpius erectis,* foliis alternis *aut verticillatis,* pedicellis *axillaribus,* floribus *rubris v. sordide albidis,* corollis *plerumque pubescentibus, latere superiore (in* Lobeliis *abbreviata) paulo majore. Convexitas corollæ sursum spectans. De Cand.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SIPHOCAMPYLUS *lantanifolius;* ramis inferne glabris apice pedicellisque velutinis, foliis ovatis acutis basi obtusis breviter petiolatis margine denticulatis recurvis superne glabris rugosis subtus fusco-tomentosis nervis eminentibus, pedicellis apice corymbosis foliis dimidio brevioribus bracteis lanceolatis hispidis longioribus, calyce velutino, lobis lineari-acuminatis tubo turbinato longioribus, corolla angusta incurva subvelutina lobis acuminatis, antheris glabris, 2 inferioribus apice barbatis, capsula decemangulari. *D C.*

SIPHOCAMPYLUS lantanifolius. *De Candolle Prodr.* 7. *p.* 399.

(β.) *glabriusculus ;* foliis pedicellis calycibusque vix pubescentibus. (TAB. nostr. 4105.)

S. *lantanifolius* is a species of De Candolle, taken up from specimens collected in Caracas by M. Vargas. Mr. M'Koy has obligingly sent us from Liege the plant here figured, under that name, and it appeared to differ in no respect from De Candolle's description, save in the very indistinct pubescence, whence I have preferred to consider it as a variety. It is a good looking stove plant, flowering in the early spring months, and is readily increased by cuttings.

Descr. A rather weak-growing, but erect *shrub*, with many rounded *branches*, the young ones herbaceous, pubescent. *Leaves* on short petioles, ovato-lanceolate, acuminate, dentato-serrate at the margins, from the apex almost to the very base somewhat wrinkled above, beneath slightly downy, with prominent veins. The striking peculiarity in this plant is in the inflorescence which constitutes a many-flowered corymbose *raceme*. *Pedicels* elongated, slender, each subtended by a linear-lanceolate bractea, much shorter than the pedicel. *Calyx-tube* short, turbinate, sulcated; the *limb* of five erecto-patent, broadly-subulate segments. *Corolla* four or five times as long as the calyx, tubular, curved, laterally compressed, constricted above the base, the *limb* two-lipped, the lower one cut into three, reflexed, linear-acute segments, the upper into two straight ones. *Anthers* a little longer than the corolla, but slightly protruded beyond the upper lip.

Fig. 1. Anthers and Stigma:—*magnified*.

4106.

[illegible] Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Aug. 1 1844 [illegible]

ASCLÉPIAS VESTÍTA. HAIRY-STEMMED ASCLEPIAS.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ASCLEPIADEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx alte 5-partitus, sepalis ovatis, parvis, patulis. *Corolla* alte 5-partita, laciniis præfloratione valvata, primo patulis dein refractis. *Corona staminea* summo gynostegio imposita, 5-phylla, foliolis cucullatis, cucullis ovatis v. superne dilatatis, semper e fundo processum aversum corniformem stigmati incurvum emittentibus. *Antheræ* membrana terminatæ. *Massæ pollinis* compressæ, apice attenuato affixæ, pendulæ. *Stigma* depressum, muticum. *Folliculi* pergamacei, læves v. ramentacei v. spinis innocuis onusti. *Semina* comosa.—Herbæ *perennes Americanæ præcipue Am. Sept.* Folia *opposita, verticillata, raro alterna;* umbellæ *interpetiolares. D C.*

Specific Name and Character.

ASCLEPIAS *vestita;* caule herbaceo ramoso crasso hirsuto, foliis oppositis sessilibus lato-ellipticis subcordatis coriaceis glabris mucronatis, pedunculis intra-axillaribus crassis longitudine foliorum pedicellis floribusque erectis hirsutis, umbellis multifloris densis hemisphæricis, corollæ lobis reflexis, cucullis carnosis truncatis subcylindraceo-ventricosis processu corniformi nullo.

A new and well-marked species of ASCLEPIAS, for a knowledge of which we are indebted to Mr. VEITCH of Exeter. He received seeds of it, we believe, from the southern states of North America, and reared it in the greenhouse, where it flowered in October, 1843. It is

distinguished from all the other species with which I am acquainted by the thick and very hairy stems and peduncles, by the peculiar form of the cuculli or leaflets of the staminal crown, and by the absence of the horn-like processes so common within the cucullus in other species of the Genus.

Descr. Herbaceous, perennial. *Stems* straight, erect or declined, terete, very hairy. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, broadly elliptical, coriaceous, glabrous, mucronate. *Peduncles* solitary, intra-petiolary, about equal in length with the leaves, bearing a dense hemisphærical *umbel* of numerous, rather large *flowers*. *Pedicels* slender, hairy. *Buds* purple. *Calyx* and *corolla* yellow-green, the latter with the segments reflexed. *Cuculli* or leaflets of the staminal crown, with their margins meeting together so as each to form a ventricose cylinder, truncated at the apex, quite destitute of horn-like process within. *Anthers* with the appendage incurved: at their base is an orange ring. *Pistils* two.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Stamens. 3. Leaflet (cucullus) of the staminal crown. 4. Inside view of an Anther:—*magnified*.

W. Fitch del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Glazenwood, Essex. [illegible]

EPIDÉNDRUM VITELLÍNUM. YOLK-OF-EGG EPIDENDRUM.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala patentia, æqualia. *Petala* sepalis æqualia, v. angustiora, rarius latiora, patentia v. reflexa. *Labellum* cum marginibus columnæ omnino v. in parte connatum, *limbo* integro v. diviso, disco sæpius calloso costato v. tuberculato. *Columna* elongata: *clinandrio* marginato, sæpe fimbriato. *Anthera* carnosa, 2—4-locularis. *Pollinia* 4, caudiculis totidem replicatis annexa.—Herbæ *(Americanæ) epiphytæ,* caule *nunc apice v. basi pseudobulboso, nunc elongato apice folioso.* Folia *carnosa ; rarissime venis elevatis striata.* Flores *spicati, racemosi, corymbosi v. paniculati, terminales v. laterales. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *vitellinum ;* pseudobulbis ovatis acuminatis diphyllis, foliis oblongo-ligulatis acutis basi vaginantibus racemo terminali erecto multifloro brevioribus, sepalis petalisque ovato-lanceolatis acutis subæqualibus patulis, labello lineari apice angustato abrupte acuto basi calloso et bifoveato semilibero. *Lindl.*

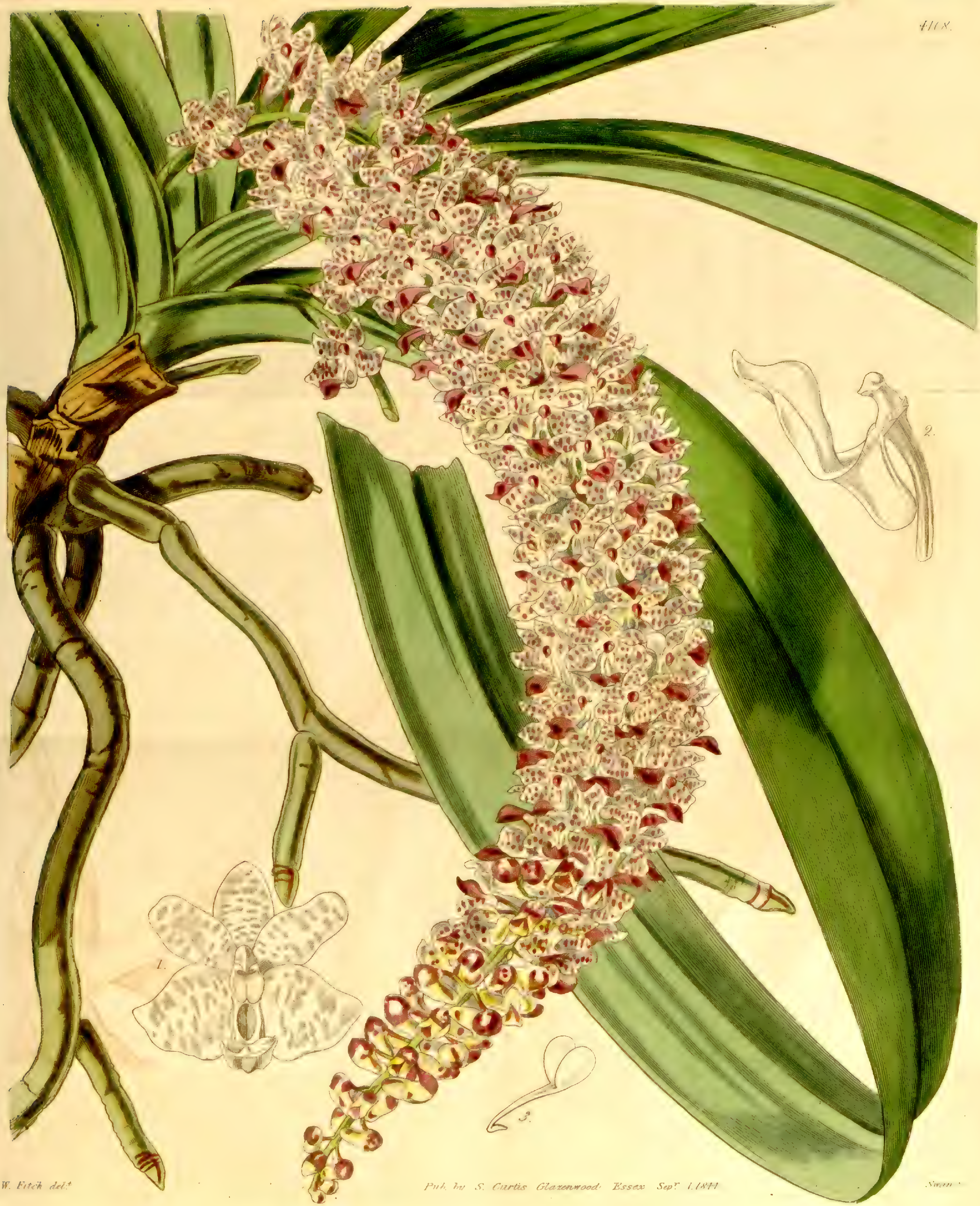
EPIDENDRUM vitellinum. *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orchid. p.* 97. *Bot. Reg.* 1840, *t.* 35.

Fine pseudo-bulbs of this highly ornamental species were received from ROBERT SMITH, Esq., of Oaxaca, Mexico, which blossomed in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, in November, 1843. KARWINSKI and HARTWEG had previously gathered it in the same country, the latter on the

Cumbre of Tetontepeque, at an elevation of 9,000 feet above the level of the sea: but this latter plant is mentioned by Dr. LINDLEY as producing flowers thrice as large as those figured in the Botanical Register, and which are about the same as those borne by our plant. Our plant, however, differs from the figure last quoted in the pale, almost yellow color of the labellum and column.

DESCR. The *pseudo-bulbs* are clustered, oblong-acuminate, compressed, more or less sheathed with scales at the base, especially when young, bearing from the apex two or three oblong-ligulate, somewhat coriaceous and subglaucous, obtuse *leaves*. *Scape* also from the apex of the bulb between the leaves, about a foot high, bearing a *raceme* of rich and rather large orange-colored flowers, which retain their beauty for many days, I might almost say weeks, in succession. The *sepals* and *petals* nearly equal, all spreading, oblong, acute, the *petals* rather broader, especially upwards. *Labellum* oblong, deflexed rather acute, with two oblong depressions at the base, yellow. *Column* also yellow, semi-terete. *Anther-case* sunk in the clinandrium at the top of the column. *Pollen-masses* four.

Fig. 1. Column and Lip. 2. 3. Pollen-masses :—*magnified.*



W. Fitch del.t

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Sep.r 1.1844

Swan

SACCOLÁBIUM GUTTÁTUM. SPOTTED SACCOLABIUM.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium explanatum, patens. *Sepala* petalis æqualia, *lateralia* sæpius majora. *Labellum* indivisum, calcaratum, basi columnæ accretum. *Columna* erecta, semiteres, rostelli subulato. *Antheræ* semibilocularis. *Pollinia* 2, subglobosa, *caudicula* elongata, *glandula* minuta.—Herbæ *epiphytæ,* (Indiæ Orientalis), *caulescentes.* Folia *disticha, coriacea, apice sæpius obliqua.* Flores *axillares, racemosi v. solitarii. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SACCOLABIUM* *guttatum;* foliis longis canaliculatis inæqualiter truncatis arcuatis racemis cylindraceis densifloris arcuatis æqualibus, sepalis ovatis, petalis duplo angustioribus, labelli calcare compresso truncato-conico intus pubescente, lamina lanceolata inflexa dorso subcostata, capsulis oblongis hexagonis. *Lindl.*

SACCOLABIUM guttatum. *Lindl. in Wall. Cat. n.* 7308. *Gen. et Sp. Orchid. p.* 220.

SACCANTHUS guttatus. *Lindl. Bot. Reg. t.* 1443.

AERIDES guttatum. *" Roxb. MSS."*

AERIDES retusum. *Sw. in Schrad. Diar.* 1799. *p.* 233. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 130. *Spr. Syst. Veget.* 3. *p.* 719.

LIMODORUM retusum. *Sw. Nov. Act. Mps.* 6. 80.

EPIDENDRUM retusum. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 1351.

ANAJELI-MARAVARA. *Rheede, Malab.* 12. *t.* 1.

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* So named by BLUME from *saccus,* a bag, and *labium,* a lip; in allusion to the pouch of the labellum.

Dr. Lindley has justly remarked of this plant, "species pulchrior omnibus." Nothing can exceed the delicacy and texture of the racemes of flowers: and Dr. Roxburgh observes, that they are not inferior in beauty to any in the whole tribe of Orchideæ. It is a native of the East Indies, and it appears to have first blossomed in Europe in the Kew Gardens in 1820. The plant flowers in the spring months, continuing long in perfection. Our figure was drawn in May, 1843. It is cultivated on a portion of the branch of a tree, to which the roots cling sufficiently to give it support.

Descr. *Stem* short and clothed with long, strap-shaped, channelled, distichous *leaves*, singularly obliquely truncate, and, as it were, erose at the extremity. *Raceme* from the axil of one of the leaves, sometimes nearly a foot long, clothed with delicate, white *flowers*, spotted with purple, forming a dense, cylindrical mass around the rachis. *Calyx* with the upper sepal oval, the two lateral ones broadly, almost rotundato-ovate. *Lip* ovato-oblong, subacuminate, furnished at the base with a hollow, cylindrical, saccate, blunt spur or pouch. *Column* short. *Pollen-masses* with a long, tapering *caudicula*, and a small gland at its base.

Fig. 1. Front view of a Flower. 2. Side view of the Column and Lip. 3. Pollen-masses:—*magnified*.

4109.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Sep^r. 1. 1844

MILTÓNIA CLÓWESII. MR. CLOWES' MILTONIA.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium explanatum, petalis revolutis sepalisque lateralibus basi connatis sessilibus conformibus. *Labellum* maximum, dilatatum, indivisum, sessile, cum columna læviter connatum, basi lamellatum. *Columna* nana, semiteres, apice aurita. *Pollinia* 2, caudiculæ oblongæ adnata.—Herbæ *epiphytæ, pseudo-bulbosæ.* Scapi *uniflori, vaginati, squamis equitantibus.* Flores *speciosissimi. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MILTONIA* *Clowesii;* pseudobulbis ovalibus diphyllis, foliis ensiformibus angustis erectis scapo longioribus, racemo paucifloro laxo, bracteis minimis setaceis, sepalis petalisque lanceolatis æqualibus, labelli cordati in medio constricti apice subrotundo acuto basi lamellis 5 inæqualibus abruptis quincuncialibus aucta. *Lindl.*
MILTONIA Clowesii. *Lindl. Sertum Orchid.*
ODONTOGLOSSUM Clowesii. *Bot. Reg.* 1839, *Misc. n.* 152.

A very beautiful Orchidaceous plant, detected by Mr. GARDNER in the Organ Mountains (No. 669 of his Herb. Brazil), and of which living specimens were also sent by him to this country. It first flowered with the Rev. JOHN CLOWES, at Broughton Hall, in 1839; and from that

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* So named by Professor LINDLEY, in compliment to the Right Honorable Lord FITZWILLIAM, a distinguished and scientific cultivator of plants.

specimen, Dr. Lindley's figure is given in his splendid "Sertum Orchidaceum." With us it has blossomed in Kew Gardens, and the accompanying drawing was made in October, 1843.

Descr. *Pseudo-bulbs* clustered, ovato-oblong, compressed, smooth, more or less scaly, and somewhat leafy at the base, bearing two, nearly loriform, subacuminate *leaves* at the summit. *Peduncle* from the axil of a leaf, at the base of the bulb, a foot long, bearing three to five handsome *flowers*. *Sepals* and *Petals* nearly equal, patent, lanceolate, acuminate, orange, with broad, red-brown, transverse bands. *Labellum* somewhat panduriform; broad and cordate at the lower half, which is deep rich purple; then contracted, and again spreading into a roundish and acute extremity, which is white. At the base of the labellum, are five abrupt *lamellæ*, three long and two intermediate ones shorter. *Column* short, with a narrow wing on each side.

Fig. 1. Column and base of the Lip. 2. Front view of the Column:—*magnified.*

4110.

W. Fitch del.   Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Sept 1. 1844   Swan sc.

LOMÁTIA TINCTÓRIA. DYEING LOMATIA.

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Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—PROTEACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium irregulare foliolis distinctis secundis. *Stamina* apicibus cavis perianthiis immersa. *Glandulæ hypogynæ 3,* secundæ. *Ovarium* pedicellatum, polyspermum. *Stylus* persistens. *Stigma* obliquum dilatatum subrotundum planiusculum. *Folliculus* ovali-oblongus. *Semina* apice alata; *ala* marginata, disco evasculoso.—Frutices. Folia *alterna, in plerisque divisa v. dentata, rarius, integerrima, quandoque in eodem frutice varia.* Racemi *terminales, interdum axillares, elongati, laxi, nunc abbreviati, corymbosi, paribus pedicellorum unibracteatis.* Flores *ochroleuci.* Involucrum *nullum.* Seminis *nucleus farina sulphurea conspersus. Br.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOMATIA* *tinctoria;* foliis pinnatifidis bipinnatifidisve (raro indivisis) glabris, pinnulis linearibus distichis uninervibus subaveniis obtusiusculis mucronulatis, racemis elongatis glabris indivisis. *Br.*

LOMATIA tinctoria. *Br. in Linn. Trans. v.* 10. *p.* 199. *Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. p.* 389.

EMBOTHRIUM tinctorium. *Labill. Nov. Holl.* 1. *p.* 31. *t.* 42, 43.

TRICONDYLUS tinctorius. *Knight and Salisbury, Prot.* 122.

A native of Van Diemen's Land, and introduced thence by the late Mr. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM to the Royal Gardens

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* So named by Mr. BROWN from λωμα, a *border;* because the seeds are terminated by a bordered ring.

at Kew, where it flourishes and flowers best in a cool frame. The specific name was given by M. Labillardiere in consequence of the rose-coloured dye produced by the mealy dust, which clothes the seeds, when infused in water. It flowers during the summer months with us.

Descr. This *shrub* is said to attain a height of five to six feet in its native country: with us, two to three feet seem to be its utmost limit, decumbent below, then erect, glabrous, as is the plant everywhere. *Leaves* petiolated, extremely variable in shape upon the same or upon different plants; pinnatifid, or bipinnatifid (rarely undivided) the segments linear, rather obtuse, but mucronate, all of them, as well as the rachis and petiole, channelled above. The upper part of the stem runs out into a long *raceme* of sulphur-coloured *flowers*, tipped with green, especially in the bud. *Pedicels* solitary, or subfasciculate, scarcely an inch long. *Perianth* of four spreading, linear-spathulate, revolute sepals: the broad apices hollowed out, and containing each a sessile anther. *Ovary* stipitate, with three glands at the base in front. *Style* shorter than the stipes, bent down at an angle, and dilated at the apex into the oblique stigma.

Fig. 1. Flower:—*magnified.*

4111

W. Fitch del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Sepr. 1. 1844

Swan Sc.

THOMÁSIA STIPULÁCEA. LARGE-STIPULED THOMASIA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—BYTTNERIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx persistens venosus. *Pet.* 5, squamuliformia aut o. *Fil.* plerumque basi connata 5 aut 10. *Antheræ* rimis lateralibus dehiscentes. *Ovarium* 3-loculare, loculis 2—8-ovulatis. *Capsula* 3-valvis, septis valvaribus, dehisc. loculicida. *Seminum strophiola* crenata.—Stipulæ *foliaceæ persistentes.* Folia *ovata lobata utrinque tomentoso-hispida.* Inflorescentia *racemosa oppositifolia, bracteis 3-partitis.* *D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

THOMASIA* *stipulacea;* glabra sed pilis ferrugineis stellatis hispida, foliis cordatis subhastatis angulatis obtusis sinuatis margine recurvis, stipulis magnis foliaceis petiolatis cordatis subtrilobis latioribus quam longis, racemis secundis foliis longioribus, calyce basi hispido, staminibus 5 sterilibus subulatis, petalis o. *Lindl.*

THOMASIA stipulacea. *Lindl. in Swan Riv. Bot. p. xviii. note* (1839).

T. macrocarpa ? *Hugel in Endlich. Nov. Stirp. Decad.* 1839.

This fine species with its large purple flowers, seems unquestionably the T. *stipulacea* of Dr. LINDLEY'S Swan River Botany, and it is probably the T. *macrocarpa* of

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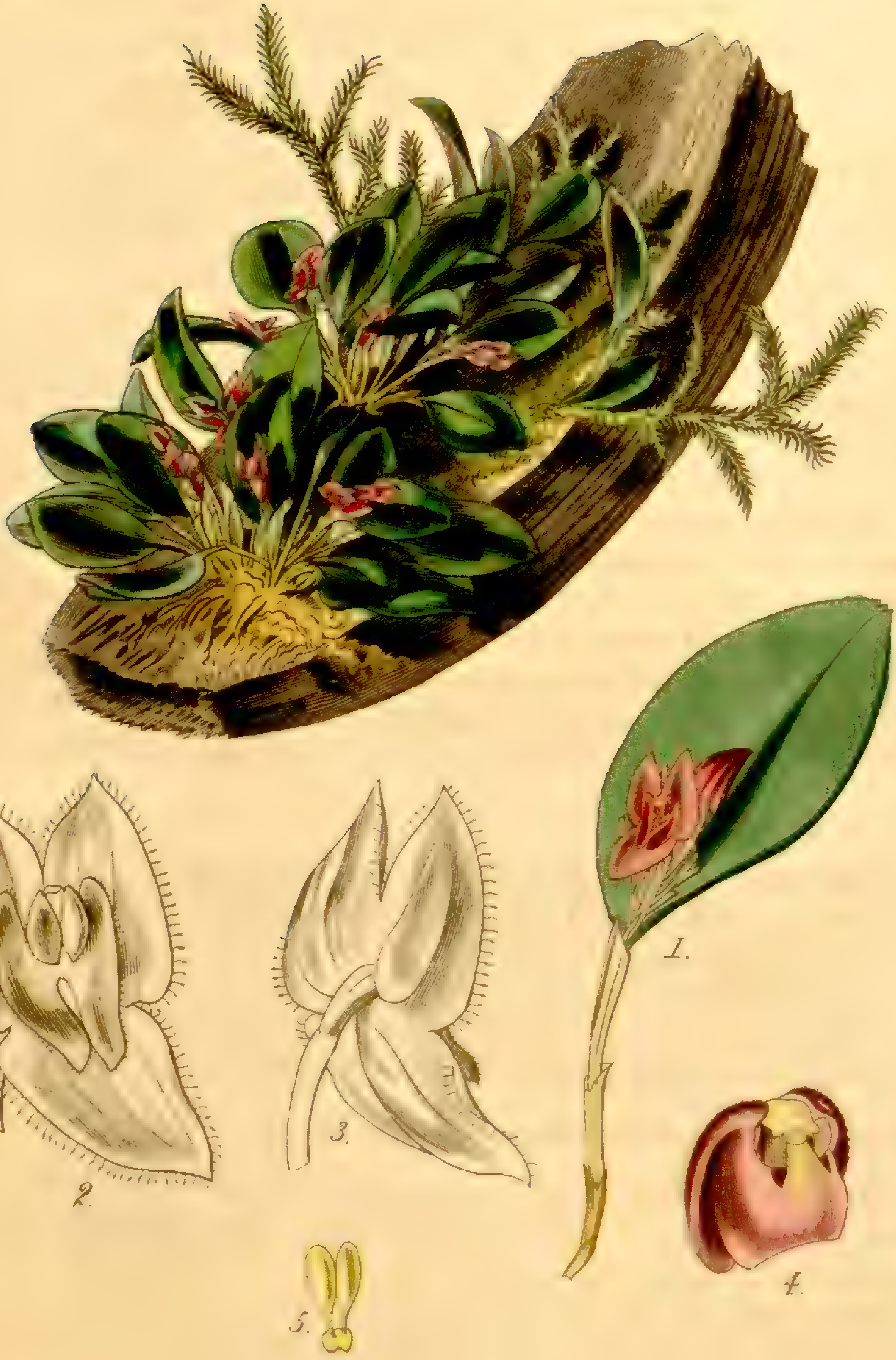
* So named in compliment to the Swiss Botanists, THOMAS, father and two sons, of Bex.

Hugel above quoted, but there are some discrepancies in the description. It was raised from New Holland seeds, sent by Mr. **Drummond**, in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, where it bears its copious flowers in autumn.

Descr. A small, bushy *shrub*, with us two to three feet high, much branched: the *branches* downy, and, as well as almost every part of the plant, hispid with scattered, stellated tufts of rufous, rather rigid hairs, which are often stipitate. *Leaves* petiolate, rather large, cordate, sometimes subhastate, rigid, angled, and sinuato-dentate. *Petioles* rounded, shorter than the leaves. *Stipules* large, leafy, sessile or subpetiolate, broad, nearly cordate, and frequently trifid. *Racemes* opposite the leaves, and sometimes longer than they. *Flowers* secund, large. *Pedicels* bracteated. *Calyx* large, coloured, purple, resembling a corolla, rotate, subplicate, quinquefid, the segments broadly ovate, acute, externally, especially near the base, stellato-pilose with rufous hairs, and at the base having a large trifid or almost tripartite, hairy bractea. *Stamens* with five sterile and five fertile subulate filaments, ciliated at the margin, united at the base, so as to be monadelphous. *Anthers* ovate, hairy; the hairs deflexed. *Ovary* depresso-globose, tomentose. *Style* filiformi-subulate, glabrous.

Fig. 1. Sterile and fertile Filament. 2. Pistil:—*magnified.*



W Fitch del.t Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Sep.r 1. 1844 Swan Sc.

(4112)

LEPÁNTHES SANGUÍNEA. BLOOD-COLOURED LEPANTHES.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala patula, basi, præsertim lateralia, connata. *Petala* 2 libera, nana. *Labellum* apice subbilobum, cum columna connatum. *Columna* teres, nana aut elongata. *Pollinia* 2.—Herbæ *epiphytæ,* caulibus *filiformibus, monophyllis, vaginatis,* spicis *terminalibus,* Pleurothallis *omnino habitu.* Flores *parvi, lactescentes v. rubescentes. Lindl.*

Specific Name and Character.

LEPANTHES* *sanguinea;* folio ovato marginato apice tridentato, pedunculis aggregatis subunifloris folio pluries brevioribus, floribus sanguineis, sepalis ovatis glanduloso-ciliatis lateralibus semiconnatis, labelli glanduloso-ciliati lobis lateralibus maximis alæformibus patentibus intermedio 3-lobo columnæ appresso.

A native of the high mountains of Jamaica, whence it was sent to Kew by our Collector, Mr. PURDIE, and is there cultivated on a small portion of the husk of the Cocoa-nut. It does not seem to be a described species, but is nearly allied to L. *tridentata* of SWARTZ, figured by Dr. LINDLEY in Bot. Reg., t. 1762; differing from it in the colour of the flowers, in the latter being always erect, not resupinate, ciliated all round the borders of the calyx, and in the much shorter peduncles. It is rather a botanical curiosity than a Florist's plant, and forms a striking contrast with the majority of Orchideous EPIPHYTES.

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* So named by SWARTZ, it would appear, from λεπις, a scale, or the scaly covering of the bark of trees, from the little plants vegetating on such situations, and ανθος, a flower.

DESCR. *Plants* minute, tufted, growing among moss on trunks of trees in their native regions. *Stem* about three-quarters of an inch long, erect, clothed with sheathing scales, slender; bearing at its extremity an ovate, coriaceo-membranaceous *leaf*, with a distinct narrow margin when seen under the microscope, and, at the apex, three minute teeth. *Peduncles* very short, aggregated, arising from the base of the leaf, but much shorter than it, one or two-flowered: the *flowers* minute, erect, of a full purplish blood-colour, except at the back about the insertion of the ovary. *Sepals* ovate, acute, ciliated, the two lateral (upper ones in the position of the flower) united half-way up from the base. *Petals* two, small, red-rose, applied to the sides of the little column and concealing them, ovate, downy. *Lip* of a singular form: three-lobed, very deep blood-colour: the side lobes forming two large, oblong, spreading wings on each side the column and petals, ciliated: intermediate one small, three-lobed, pressed to the front of the column. *Pollen-masses* two, club-shaped.

Fig. 1. Single Plant. 2. Front, and 3, Back view of a Flower. 4. Column with Petals and middle lobe of the Lip. 5. Pollen-masses:—*magnified.*

4113

W. Fitch del. Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Sep^{r} 1. 1844 [illegible]

(4113)

BARLÉRIA FLÁVA. YELLOW BARLERIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ACANTHACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx tetraphyllus, foliolo postice et antice (interdum emarginato) latioribus. *Corolla* hypogyna, infundibuliformis, tubo brevi v. elongato, limbo conico dilatato, quinquefido, lacinia postica breviore. *Stam.* 4, corollæ tubo inserta, vix exserta, didynama; *antheræ* biloculares, lineares; loculis parallelis, muticis, staminum breviorum sæpe minores v. imperfectæ. *Ovarium* biloculare, loculis biovulatis. *Stylus* simplex: *Stigma* compresso-infundibuliforme, truncatum. *Capsula* subunguiculata, acuminato-conica, bilocularis, tetrasperma v. abortu disperma, loculicide bivalvis, valvis medio septiferis. *Semina* ovata, testa floccosa, retinaculis crassis, concavis subtensa.—Herbæ *v.* fruticuli, *in Asia tropica crescentes;* foliis *oppositis,* floribus *axillaribus v. spicatis,* bracteis *latis v. angustis bracteolisque sæpe ciliatis v. spinosis, corollis speciosis, cæruleis, albis v. lutescentibus, plus minus venosis. Endl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BARLERIA *flava;* fruticosa, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis integerrimis sub lente strigillosis, spica ovata imbricata bracteis calycibusque nervosis ciliatis, sepalis majoribus serratis antico bifido.

BARLERIA flava. "*Jacq. Ecl.*" *Spreng. Syst. Veget. v.* 2. *p.* 828.

DIANTHERA flava. *Vahl, Symb.* 1. *p.* 5.

JUSTICIA flava. *Vahl, Enum.* 1. *p.* 139.

DIANTHERA Americana; *a.* flava. *Forsk. Fl. Ægypt. Arab. p.* 9.

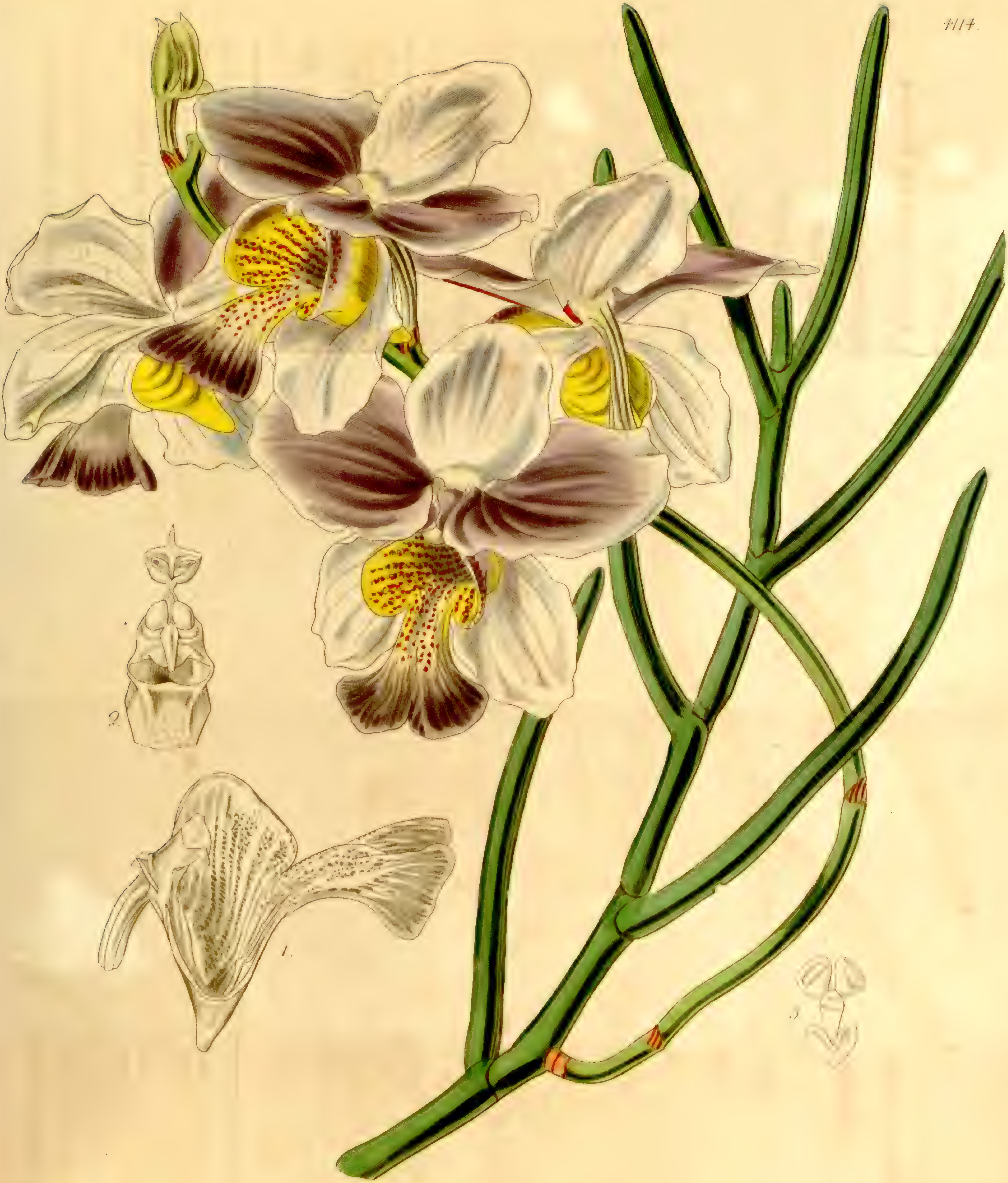
BARLERIA mitis? *Ker, in Bot. Reg. t.* 191.

A very little known plant, as it would appear, and to which other synonyms might perhaps be added if we had the opportunity of authenticating them. It is a native of Arabia, and has been long cultivated in the stoves of the Botanic Gardens of Kew, where it flowers in the winter months, and makes a very pretty appearance with its bright yellow flowers among the large calyces and bracts.

Descr. An erect *shrub*, with glabrous, articulated, dark-green *branches*. *Leaves* opposite, petiolated, spreading, or often recurved, broadly sometimes oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, entire, and when seen under a lens, clothed with minute, appressed hairs. *Spikes* terminal, ovate, of many dense, bracteated *flowers*. A pair of lanceolate, ciliated *bracts* at the base of each calyx. *Calyx* large: the two larger valves, or leaflets, ovate, acute, nerved, hairy, serrated and ciliated, the lower one bifid; the two small and lateral ones almost subulate. *Corolla* infundibuliform, yellow: the *tube* longer than the calyx: the *limb* of five spreading, nearly equal *segments*. *Stamens* two, perfect: *Filaments* rather longer than the tube. *Anthers* oblong. There are besides three minute, abortive, subulate *filaments*. *Ovary* ovate, sunk in a fleshy *disk*, two-seeded. *Style* much longer than the corolla. *Stigma* purple.

Fig. 1. Calyx and Pistil, side view. 2. Front view of the same with the Bracts. 4. Pistil. 5. Section of Ovary:—*magnified*.

4114.



W. Fitch del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood. Essex Oct. 1. 1844

Swan sc.

VÁNDA TÉRES. QUILL-LEAVED VANDA.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium explanatum, patens, petalis sepalisque subæqualibus. *Labellum* saccatum, vel obconico-calcaratum, cum basi columnæ continuum, subtrilobum: lobo medio carnoso. *Columna* crassa, libera, abbreviata, rostello obtuso. *Anthera* bilocularis. *Pollinia* 2, oblique biloba, caudicula lineari, glandula subrotunda.—Herbæ *epiphytæ caulescentes.* Folia *disticha, coriacea.* Spicæ *oppositifoliæ.* Flores *speciosi. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VANDA* *teres;* foliis teretibus obtusis, racemis bi- (pluri-) floris folio longioribus, sepalis petalisque suborbiculatis parum undulatis patentibus, labello profunde trilobo intus pubescente basi calcare conico, lobis lateralibus incurvis intermedio patenti-reflexo apice dilatato bilobo.

VANDA teres. *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orchid. p.* 217. *Bot. Reg. t.* 1809.

Nothing can exceed the beauty and delicacy of the blossoms of this plant, as they appeared in the Orchidaceous-house of the Royal Botanic Gardens in the early spring of 1844, continuing too in great perfection for several weeks. Perhaps it is the most lovely of its tribe, and deficient only in foliage, which here can scarcely be distinguished from the stem either in form or colour. It is a native of trees in Sylhet, where it was discovered by Dr. Wallich, who introduced it to our English gardens, and of the Burmese Empire, where Mr. Griffith discovered it. It grows well with us when attached to a crooked branch, and suspended in a moist stove.

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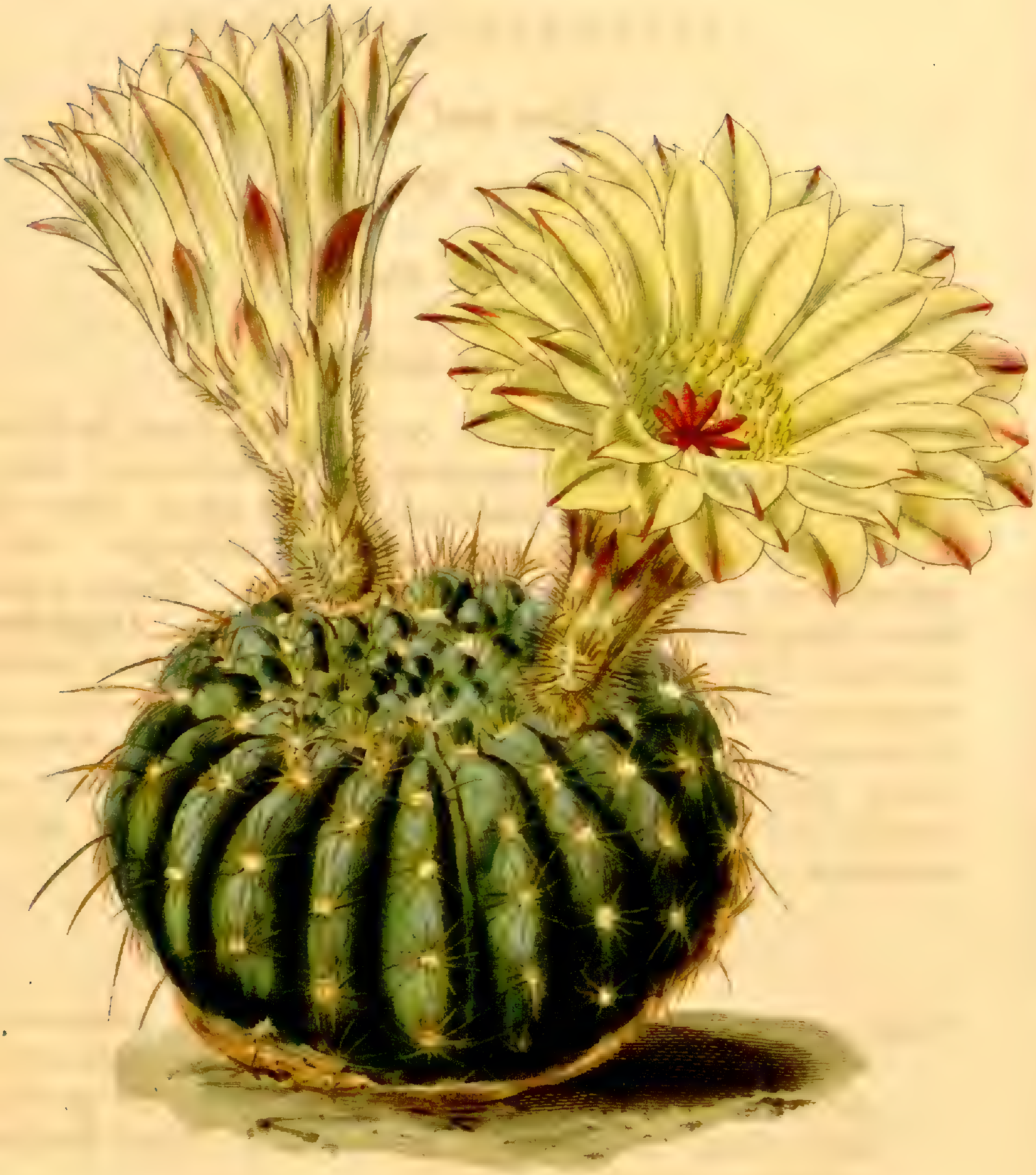
* The Sanscrit name of this plant, or rather of the original species, is VANDA.

Descr. Epiphytal: *stem* rounded, terete, dark-green; *leaves* also terete, elongate, obtuse, dark-green, with a depressed line on the upper side, the base forming a sheath round the stem, which is decurrent. *Pedicels* lateral, with one or two joints, and a small *bractea* at the joint, curved upwards, and bearing five to six large, showy *flowers*, of the most delicate waxy texture. *Sepals* nearly orbicular, white, with a slight tinge of rose, the upper one erect, the lateral ones placed under the base of the lip, all spreading. *Petals* spreading, nearly of the same shape as the sepals, slightly contorted at the base, deep rose-colour, with pale, almost white margins. *Lip* spreading, or standing forward at the base, ending in a conical spur; three-lobed, beautifully variegated with yellow and rose-colour, and spotted and streaked with red: *side-lobes* incurved so as to meet over the column: *terminal lobe* dilated and bifid, the whole downy within. *Column* short. *Anther-case* hemispherical, with a beak. *Pollen-masses* triangular.

Fig. 1. Column and Section of the Lip. 2. Column, with Anther-case laid back. 3. Pollen-masses:—*magnified.*

4115.



W. Fitch del^{t} Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Oct^{r} 1 1844. Swan Sc.

(4115)

ECHINOCÁCTUS CONCÍNNUS. NEAT ECHINOCACTUS.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CACTEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala numerosa imbricata, basi ovario adnata, in tubum brevissimum concreta, exteriora involucriformia, intima petaliformia. *Stamina* numerosa, calyci affixa, inæqualia, intima brevissima filiformia, antheris oblongis. *Stylus* cylindricus, subfistulosus, apice multifidus. *Bacca* sepalorum reliquis subsquamata, rarissime lævis. *Cotyledones* parvulæ.—Frutices *simplicissimi carnosi ovati aut globosi, melocactoidei aut mammillariformes, aphylli, costati aut tuberculati, costis tuberculis confluentibus quasi formatis, dorso aculeorum fasciculos gerentibus.* Cephalium *seu* spadix *nullus.* Flores *e fasciculos aculeorum ad apicem costarum orti. Pfeiff.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ECHINOCACTUS *concinnus;* depresso-globosus glaucescens sub-10-costatus, costis obtusis sinuato-crenatis, areolis remotiusculis lanatis, spinis setaceis 8—10 stellatim patentibus subsetaceis breviusculis unico longiore validiore paululum decurvis.

ECHINOCACTUS concinnus. *Hortul.*

ECHINOCACTUS orthocanthus. "*Link et Otto.*"—*Pfeiff. Enum. Cact. p.* 53?

This, so far as I can find, has only a name in gardens and in catalogues. It does not appear in PFEIFFER's useful "Enumeratio," unless it be the E. *orthocanthus* above quoted, with the short description of which it seems to

accord, except in not having the longer spine so stout and so straight, as appears to be the case with that species. Nothing short of good figures can illustrate the various forms of the species in this intricate family. We have cultivated the present individual for some years in the collection at Kew, where it flowers in March and April.

Descr. The *plant* is small, two inches high, three, or three and a-half inches in diameter, globose, but remarkably depressed at the top, and even convex there, and crowded with mammillæ, with their woolly and spinous areolæ: the sides deeply and regularly costate, the sinuses acute; the costæ prominent, very obtuse, sinuato-crenate, about twenty in number. *Areolæ* woolly, sending out, in a stellated direction, eight to ten, slender, acicular or setiform, spreading *spines*, with one longer and stronger, but still slender, which is curved downwards. *Flowers* one or two, generally from the border of the depressed vertex or summit, large, handsome: the numerous spreading *petals* yellow, with a dark-red streak down the centre. The lower scales or calycine segments are villous.

4116.

W. Fitch delt. Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Octr. 1.1844 Swan Sc.

CHABRÆA RUNCINATA. CHANGEABLE-FLOWERED CHABRÆA.

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Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA ÆQUALIS.

(Nat. Ord.—COMPOSITÆ.)

Generic Character.

Capitulum multiflorum homogamum radiatiforme, involucrum campanulatum, squamis oblongis stricte duplice serie dispositis sed æqualibus et seriem unicum prima fronte simulantibus. *Receptaculum* totum epalaceum. *Corollæ* omnes glabræ hermaphroditæ bilabiatæ; disci lobo ext. 3-dentato, int. bipartito lobis sæpe subconcretis: radii labio ext. ligulæformi revoluto 3-dentato, int. minore bipartito. *Antheræ* basi bisetosæ, apice appendiculatæ.—*Achænium* ovato-cylindraceum erostre papilloso-pilosulum. *Pappus* 1-serialis, paleis basi in annulum subconcretis equalibus subplumosis.—Herbæ *Aust.-Americanæ subacaules aut caulescentes.* Folia *pinnatisecta, segmentis utrinque* 6—9 *parvis obtuse et grosse dentatis. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHABRÆA* *runcinata;* caule ramoso pedunculisque piloso-glandulosis, foliis caulinis supra glabriusculis subtus albo-lanatis pinnatifidis, lobis remotiusculis oblongis acutis integris vel subpinnatifidis, capitulis longe pedunculatis solitariis, involucri hemisphærici squamis lanceolatis glandulosis, achæniis sericeo-villosis.

LEUCHERIA runcinata. *Gill. et Don Phil. Mag.* 1832. *p.* 389. *Hook. et Arn. Comp. Bot. Mag. vol.* 1. *p.* 35.

CHABRÆA rosea. *De Cand. in Deless. Ic.* 4 *t.* 90.

PERDICIUM roseum. *Poepp. Exs. n.* 378.

LASIORHIZA rosea. *Poepp.* 3. *n.* 216.

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* Thus named by Professor DE CANDOLLE in compliment to DOMINICUS CHAUBREY, of Geneva, author of a work entitled, "Omnium Stirpium Seiographia, 1666."

From the garden of the Royal Botanic Society in the Regent's Park, whence it was obligingly sent by Mr. J. D. SOWERBY. It is unquestionably the LEUCHERIA *runcinata* of Dr. GILLIES, whose specific name we, consequently, retain, but not satisfied, though we follow the lamented DE CANDOLLE in placing it in CHABRÆA, that the present plant is really distinct from LEUCHERIA, or even from our L. *senecioides* (TRIXIS *senecioides*, Exot. Flora, tab. 101). We observe, indeed, no serrated membranaceous bracteoles or inner scales of the involucres, such as are figured in the Exotic Flora; but in DELESSERT'S Icones, tab. 90, at f. 1, is given a scale of this kind, as "squama receptaculi floris involvens." We shall hope to have an opportunity of determining this point by a further examination of living plants of L. *senecioides*. Both are natives of Chili, the present one apparently more particularly of the Andes. The seeds were sent over by Mr. BRIDGES, and the plant, we believe, in several collections. The flowers are fragrant.

DESCR. *Stems* herbaceous, weak, a foot to a foot and a half high, branched from the root and again above. *Leaves* oblong, sessile, subamplexicaul, more or less deeply pinnatifid, the segments rather distant, ovate or oblong, lobed, or again subpinnatifid, the segments acute. *Flowering branches* subpaniculate, at the setting on of the branches leafy, leaves smaller than the inferior ones, more amplexicaul, with more acuminated lobes, almost pungent at the tips. *Flowers* moderately large, white, frequently changing to rose-colour. *Involucre* tumid, hemispherical, of several nearly equal, lanceolate, appressed, slightly imbricated scales. *Receptacle* punctated. *Corolla* in two spreading unequal lips, the smaller one ligulate, revolute; the *tube* hairy externally. *Ovary* oblong-obovate, silky. *Pappus* of several white, feathery setæ.

Fig. 1. Receptacle of the Flowers. 2. Floret. 3. Seta of the Pappus:—*magnified.*

4117.

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Octr. 1. 1844

(4117)

PTERODÍSCUS SPECIÓSUS. SHOWY PTERODISCUS.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—PEDALINEÆ.)

Generic Character.

PTERODISCUS, *Hook.*—*Calyx* parvus profunde 5-partitus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis, limbo patente quinquelobo, lobis subrotundis subæqualibus. *Stamina* 4, didynama, inclusa, prope basin tubi inserta cum rudimento quinti. *Filamenta* basi incrassata lanosa : *Antheræ* loculis duobus triangularibus poris oblongis dehiscentibus, per paria cruciatim approximatæ. *Germen* ovatum obliquum, basi dorso glandula incrassata hippocrepiformi : *Stylus* filiformis inclusus stamina excedens: *Stigma* bilabiatum, segmentis subulatis serratis, inferiore recurvato. *Fructus* coriaceus capsularis, indehiscens? subrotundo-compressus, marginibus lato-bialatus, disco subtuberculatus, bilocularis v. pseudo- 6-locularis, loculis duobus seminiferis; *Semina* solitaria pendula oblonga, tereti-compressa, margine superne producta subulata, subutriculosa. *Albumen* nullum vel tenuissimum. *Embryo* inversa. *Radicula* ad hilum spectans, brevis, conicus. *Cotyledones* oblongæ hemisphæricæ.—Herba *Africæ Australis*, radice *tuberosa*, foliis *oppositis oblongis sinuato-dentatis, petiolis brevibus utrinque uniglandulosis,* floribus *axillaribus solitariis speciosis purpureis.*

Specific Name.

PTERODISCUS[*] *speciosus.*

For our knowledge of this splendid new Genus of plants the Botanical world is indebted to the Right Honor-

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[*] So named from Πτερος, a *wing,* and δισκος a *disk,* in consequence of the broad *wings* to the *disk* of the fruit.

able the Earl of **Derby**. It was collected in Macalisberg, by Mr. **Burke** (now employed on a similar mission in North-west America, and in California), while engaged in procuring animals and plants for that distinguished nobleman, in the interior of Southern Africa. It flowered in the stove at Knowsley, in May, 1844, and rarely has a more desirable plant been introduced to our collections. The tuberous root is large, solitary, quite globose; the upper part elevated above the earth, and producing from its summit a stem, which soon divides into several erect, rather stout, succulent branches, bearing opposite leaves, and large, handsome, red-purple flowers in the axils of those leaves. The mouth of the flower has a circle of short, downy hairs. The fruit is drawn from dried specimens, brought home by Mr. **Burke**.

Fig. 1. Base of the Corolla, laid open to show the Stamens. 2. Anther. 3. Pistil. 4. Apex of Style and Stigma. 5. Fruit (*nat. size.*) 6. Transverse Section of the same. 7. Seed. 8. Vertical Section of a Seed. 9. Embryo:—all but fig. 5 more or less *magnified.*

4118.

W. Fitch del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Oct 1. 1844

[illegible]

JUANÚLLOA PARASÍTICA. PARASITIC JUANULLOA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—SOLANACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx amplus carnosus coloratus pentagonus 5-fidus deciduus, laciniis erectis acutis. *Corolla* subcarnosa tubulosa, tubo infra limbum latiore hinc subinflato, limbo patente 5-partito, lobis brevibus rotundatis. *Stamina* 5 tubo breviora prope basin tubi inserta erecta. *Filamenta* filiformia. *Antheræ* lineares rimis longitudinalibus dehiscentes. *Ovarium* conicum basi annulo magno hypogyno 5-lobo carnoso cinctum, biloculare; ovulis numerosis placentis centralibus affixis. *Stylus* filiformis tubo breviore; *stigma* oblongum incrassatum apice bifidum. " Fructus: *Bacca* magni cerasi magnitudine."—Frutex *" parasiticus," glaberrimus; ramis teretibus herbaceis.* Folia *alterna, majuscula, carnoso-coriacea, subgeminata, (altero sæpius minore), oblongo-obovata obtusa petiolata; floribus ramos breves terminantibus pendentibus; pedicellis brevibus crassis; calyce corollaque aurantiacis.*

Specific Name and Synonyms.

JUANULLOA* *parasitica.*
JUANULLOA parasitica. *Ruiz et Pavon, Fl. Per.* 2. *p.* 47. *t.* 185. *Walpers, Repert. Bot. Syst.* 3. *p.* 106.
ULLOA parasitica. *Pers. Syn.* 1. *p.* 218.
BRUGMANSIA parviflora. *Hortul.*
BRUGMANSIA floribunda. *Hortul.—Paxt. Mag. of Bot. v.* 9, *with a figure.*

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* So named by RUIZ and PAVON, in compliment to Don GEORGE JUAN and Don ANTONIO ULLOA, two distinguished Spaniards, who were sent to South America with CONDAMINE, to measure a degree of the Meridian.

It will surprise many of our readers, perhaps, to be told, that this fine plant, known in our stoves, we believe, for four or five years, and pretty widely dispersed under the name of BRUGMANSIA *parviflora*, and B. *floribunda*, has nothing to do with that Genus; and is, in fact, one of the rarest of plants (speaking botanically), a Genus always spoken of by authors as "solis Ruiz et Pavonio notum." A reference to the figure in the Flora Peruviana of JUANULLOA *parasitica* will convince any one that the so-called BRUGMANSIA can be no other than that remarkable "parasite (or rather, I apprehend, an epiphyte), upon the trunks of trees in woods near Pozuzo and San Antonio de Playa Grande, in Peru." It was there discovered by the authors of that fine work, and well figured by them. Notwithstanding its parasitic nature, it flourishes freely if planted in earth, and kept in a moist and warm stove, and recommends itself both by its handsome foliage and its large and richly-coloured calyces. Our plant flowered at Kew in the summer months.

DESCR. A *shrub*, with somewhat the habit of PORTLANDIA, woody below; but the young *branches* herbaceous, terete, glabrous, as is the whole plant. *Leaves* alternate, often geminate, and very unequal in size, from two or three to five inches in length, somewhat succulent, dark-green, oval or nearly obovate, obtuse, on short petioles. *Flowers* terminal, on short, drooping branches, or they may be said to be borne in pedunculated, leafy *racemes*, *pedicels* short, thick, especially upwards, often in pairs. *Calyx* fleshy, orange, ample, ovate, much larger than the diameter of the corolla, with five very prominent angles, and five erect teeth or lobes. *Corolla* about one-third longer than the calyx, tubular, but enlarged upwards, most so on one side, somewhat fleshy, full orange; the *limb* of five, short, spreading, rounded segments. *Stamens* and *pistil* as described in the generic character.

Fig. 1. Corolla, *nat. size*. 2. Pistil. 3. Section of the Ovary:—*magnified.*

4119.

W. Fitch del.t Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Oct.r 1. 1844 Swan Sc.

THUNBÉRGIA CHRÝSOPS. GOLDEN-EYED PURPLE THUNBERGIA.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ACANTHACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx basi bibracteolatus, brevis, cupuliformis, truncatus vel pluridentatus. *Corolla* hypogyna, campanulato-infundibuliformis, fauce inflata, limbo quinquefido, patente, subæquali. *Stamina* 4, corollæ tubo inserta, didynama; *antheræ* biloculares, loculis parallelis, ciliato-barbatis, altero breviore basi aristato. *Ovarium* biloculare, loculis biovulatis. *Stylus* simplex; *stigma* infundibuliforme, transversim bilabiatum. *Capsula* e basi globosa, bilocularis, in rostrum conicum angustata, di-tetrasperma, loculicide bivalvis, valvis medio septiferis. *Semina* globosa, umbilico forato, annulo late calloso cincta. *Embryonis* exalbuminosi *cotyledones* foliaceæ, conduplicatæ, *radicula* brevissima, infera.—Frutices *Indici et Capenses;* foliis *oppositis, cordatis, angulatis;* floribus *axillaribus pedunculatis, solitariis vel racemosis;* corollis *speciosis, luteis vel cæruleis, fauce plerumque saturatioribus. Nees.*

Specific Name and Character.

THUNBERGIA* *chrysops;* foliis cordatis angulatis, petiolo nudo, pedunculis axillaribus brevibus unifloris, calyce truncato, bracteis ovatis ciliatis, antheris sagittatis basi glanduloso glandulis pedicellatis, stigmate foliaceo bilobo, stylo apice barbato.

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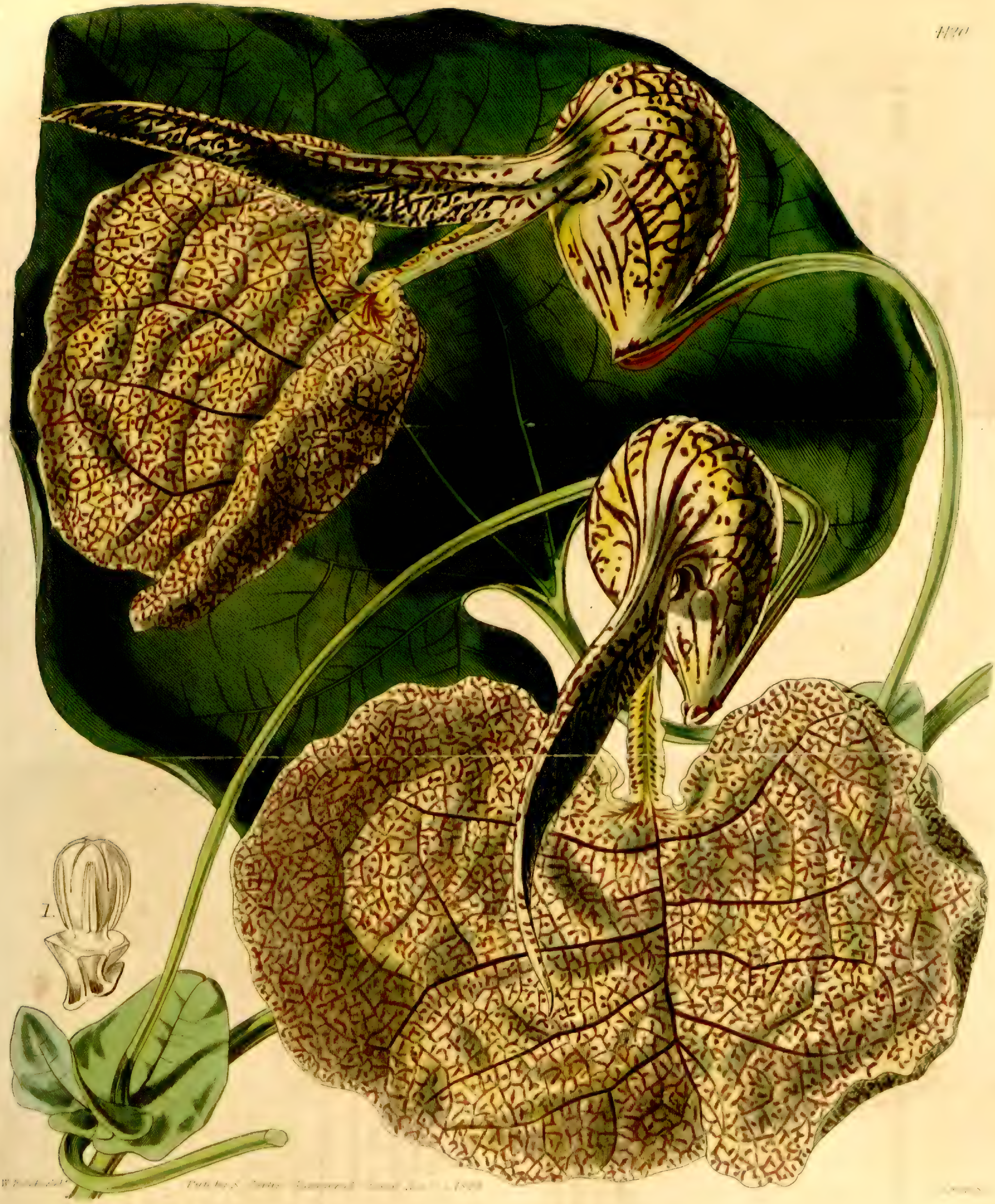
* So named in compliment to the celebrated Naturalist and Traveller of that name, the successor of RUDBECK and LINNÆUS in the Botanical chair at Upsal.

This most lovely new species of THUNBERGIA is one of the many rarities which Mr. WHITFIELD has, not without great danger and risk, brought from the interior of Sierra Leone, to the Right Honorable the Earl of DERBY; and our stove in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, and many other stoves we believe in this country, are indebted to his Lordship for the possession of it. The same gentleman, Mr. WHITFIELD, has likewise introduced to Knowsley, and through the same distinguished nobleman to Kew, the curious NAPOLEONEA *Imperialis* and the *African Teak*, or *African Oak*, as it is frequently called. Our new THUNBERGIA has the merit of not only being very beautiful, but easily cultivated in a stove, readily increased by cuttings, soon flowering, and bearing a succession of blossoms to compensate for the short duration of each individual one.

DESCR. *Stems* climbing, slender, herbaceous, slightly hairy. *Leaves* opposite, petiolate, cordate, or sometimes ovato-cordate, acute, or slightly acuminate, angulato-dentate at the margin, five or seven-nerved with transverse veins; *petiole* tereti-compressed, not at all winged. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, single-flowered, shorter than the petiole. *Bracteas* two, large, ovate, appressed to the base of the flower. *Calyx* truncated, forming, as it were, a large, fleshy disk, within the slightly lobed or raised edge of which, the base of the corolla is inserted. *Corolla* subcampanulato-infundibuliform; the *tube* yellow, much contracted at the base, widening upwards, and becoming of a rich purple on the spreading five-lobed *limb*, of a blue cast near the mouth, which encircles the full yellow throat (or eye) of the corolla, whence the specific name. *Stamens* four, didynamous, included; *Anthers* sagittate, the base of the lobes with pedicellated glands. *Germen* green, ovate, on a large, fleshy disk, besides the disk which fills the short calyx. *Style* filiform, as long, or nearly so, as the tube of the corolla, bearded above. *Stigma* of two large, leafy, yellow, plaited lobes.

Fig. 1. Tube of the Corolla, laid open. 2. Stamens. 3. Calyx and Pistil. 4. Germen, cut through transversely:—*magnified.*



W. Fitch del. Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex [illegible] Swan Sc.

ARISTOLÓCHIA ORNITHOCÉPHALA. BIRD'S HEAD BIRTH-WORT.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ARISTOLOCHIEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium monophyllum tubulosum basi ventricosum, limbo ligulato-extenso. *Antheræ* sex, stigmatis lateribus adnatæ. *Stigma* subsessile, sex-partitum. *Capsula* 6-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Name and Character.

ARISTOLOCHIA *ornithocephala;* volubilis glabra, foliis stipulisque reniformi-cordatis, floribus solitariis maximis, perianthii tubo inflato obovato globoso, limbo basi brevi cylindraceo bilabiato, labio superiore lanceolato acuto deorsum complicato intus dense piloso, inferiore e basi lineari canaliculato in laminam amplissimam reniformem reticulatam extenso.

There are few plants which present more striking peculiarities of form and structure in their blossoms than the various individuals of the Genus to which the present plant belongs. Ninety-two species are enumerated by STEUDEL in the new edition of his valuable "Nomenclator Botanicus." Amongst them is a peculiar group inhabiting Brazil, which MARTIUS characterizes as having flowers of a remarkably large size, variegated with dark purple brown, with the tube of the perianth obovate or ventricose, the limb tubular at the base, then two-lipped; the upper lip more or less elongated, channelled, the lower one, from a very contracted and channelled or cymbiform base, dilated into a very broad lamina. To this division, besides our plant, here represented, will belong the A. *galeata*, Mart., A. *cymbifera*, Mart., A. *labiosa*, Ker, Bot. Reg., and Sims, in Bot. Mag. t. 2545 (excl. syn.), A. *Brasiliensis*, Mart. (A. *ringens*, Link and Otto), and A. *ringens*, Vahl, (not Link and Otto). To the A. *cymbifera* and A. *labiosa*, just mentioned, (two species certainly very nearly allied to each other,) our A. *galeata* bears a great affinity, as well in size as in general structure; but may be at once known by the very narrow (not broad and cymbiform) base of the lower lip. From A. *galeata* it may be discriminated by the much greater size of its leaves and flowers, by the different colour and marking of the perianth, and especially by the deep sinus of the great lamina of the lower lip. It was raised in the Glasgow Botanic Garden from seeds, gathered near Crato, Brazil, by Mr. Gardner, in September, 1838. Plants communicated from Glasgow to Mr. Moore at the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, produced their curious blossoms in the stove during the autumn of 1840 and 1841, and from these specimens our figure is taken. Flowering individuals of the same plant were kindly sent by Mr. Llewellyn, of Penllegar, in May of the following year; also raised from Gardner's seeds.

Descr. A large, climbing *shrub*, with petiolated, large *leaves*, in shape between cordate and reniform, obtuse, with a very broad and deep sinus at the base. *Stipules* two at the base of each leaf-stalk, large, cordate, obtuse, glaucous, the base amplexicaul. *Peduncle* solitary, single-flowered, eight to ten inches long. *Perianth* very large, dingy yellow; the *tube* at the base two inches and three quarters long, obovate, inflated, marked with large, black-purple reticulations, at the upper end, this tube suddenly contracts and is bent down at an angle, and this may be considered the base of the *limb*, which now becomes two-lipped, the upper lip five inches long, (resembling, with the inflated tube, a bird's head and beak,) lanceolate, reticulated, the sides deflexed, copiously hairy within;—the lower lip has a narrow stalk, grooved, linear, two inches long, and suddenly expands into an immense, reniform, beautiful, reticulated, waved lamina, four inches long, six broad: the reticulations beautifully marked with deep purple. *Style* or *column* obovate, six-toothed.

Fig. 1. Style or Column, with the Anthers:—*magnified.*

4121.

W. Fitch del.ᵗ Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Nov.ʳ 1.1844 Swan Sc.

GESNÉRIA GARDNÉRI. MR. GARDNER'S GESNERIA.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—GESNERIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx ovarii basi adnatus, limbo subinæqualiter 5-partito libero. *Corolla* tubulosa ima basi 5-gibberosa aut æqualiter subtumida, limbo 5-lobo, lobis nunc in labia duo dispositis, nunc subæqualibus. *Stamina* 4 imæ corollæ adnata, didynama cum quinti rudimento. *Antheræ* juniores cohærentes. *Stylus* filiformis, *stigmate* capitato aut bilobo. *Glandulæ perigynæ* 2—5 circa ovarii basin. *Capsula* coriacea 1-locularis bivalvis, valvis convexis, placentis 2 parietalibus polyspermis. *Semina* scobiformia.—Herbæ *perennes, radice tuberosa, rarius* frutices. Caulis *simplex aut opposite ramosus.* Folia *opposita aut verticillata dentata.* Pedunculi *simplices uniflori aut ramosi multiflori, axillares aut in thyrsum racemumve terminalem dispositi. Species omnes in Amer. Trop. spontaneæ. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

GESNERIA *Gardneri;* caule erecto, ramis teretibus glaberrimis herbaceis, foliis brevi-petiolatis oppositis ellipticis carnoso-coriaceis, utrinque subacuminatis serratis oblique venosis venis sub lente pilosiusculis subtus pallidioribus prominentibus, pedunculis solitariis unifloris axillaribus folium æquantibus, calyce prismatico semisupero, segmentis lanceolatis acuminatis, corolla tubulosa subpubescente, limbo subæquali, lobis brevibus patentibus rotundatis, ovario hirsuto, annulo perigyno 5-lobo.

GESNERIA sp. *Gardn. in Herb. Bras. n.* 5800.

Discovered by Mr. GARDNER on the Organ Mountains of Brazil in March, 1841, growing two to four feet high, in rocky places; and raised from seeds, sent over to Mr. MACKAY, at the College Botanic Garden, Dublin, where it produced its handsome flowers in July, 1844. It is very distinct from any species hitherto described, and remarkable for the thick and fleshy leaves, shaped not unlike those of the Elm, pale-coloured, and with prominent nerves beneath.

DESCR. *Stems* erect, herbaceous, rounded, quite glabrous, branched. *Leaves* opposite, very thick and fleshy, petiolate, elliptical, acute or slightly acuminate at both extremities, strongly serrated, obliquely nerved, very minutely pubescent when seen under a lens. *Petiole* half an inch or more long, terete, flattened above. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, single-flowered, erect, slender, almost as long as the leaf, glabrous. *Calyx* five-partite; the *tube* short, united with the base only of the *ovary*, five-angled: segments subulato-lanceolate, spreading, entire, glabrous. *Corolla* tubular, a little curved, slightly widening upwards, subpubescent: *limb* of five short, obtuse, spreading lobes. *Stamens* four, didynamous, inserted at the base of the corolla, and equal in length with the tube, having a small, subulate scale, or fifth abortive stamen, between them. *Germen* ovate, hairy, as well as the long *style*, surrounded by a glandular disc, or ring, with five nearly equal, obtuse, erect teeth. *Stigma* obtuse.

Fig. 1. Base of Corolla, laid open to show the insertion of the Stamens. 2. Pistil and annular Disc. 3. Transverse section of the Ovary:—*magnified.*

4122.

W. Fitch del.ᵗ Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Nov.ʳ 1. 1844 Swan Sc.

MYOSÓTIS AZÓRICA. AZOREAN MOUSE-EAR; or Forget-me-not.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—BORAGINEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx quinquepartitus. *Corolla* hypogyna, hypocraterimorpha, tubo brevi vel calycem superante, fauce fornicibus clausa, limbo quinquepartito obtuso. *Stamina* 5, corollæ tubo inserta, inclusa; *antheræ* peltatæ. *Ovarium* quadrilobum. *Stylus* simplex; *stigma* capitatum. *Nuces* 4, distinctæ, læves, vel granulatæ, rugulosæ, umbilico basilari receptaculo affixæ.—Herbæ *notissimæ, in regionibus extratropicis totius orbis obviæ; racemis simplicibus, ebracteatis. Endl.*

Specific Name and Character.

MYOSOTIS *Azorica;* perennis, caule basi decumbente ramosissimo ubique dense setoso-hirsuto pilis reflexis, calyce pedicellos erectos subæquantibus profunde in segmentis lineares strictos diviso, fructifero patente pilis erecto-patentibus setoso, corollæ limbo tubum vix æquante lobis marginatis. *H. C. W.*

MYOSOTIS Azorica. *H. C. Watson, MS. No.* 128 *of Azorian Specimens, collected in* 1842.

This beautiful *Forget-me-not* is found about waterfalls, and on wet rocks with a North-east aspect, in the islands of Corvo and Flores, the most westerly of the Azores. Its proper habitat appears to be on the mountains; though it comes down nearly to the sea shore, following the course of rocky mountain streams, where the atmosphere is kept humid by the spray of the water. The deep rich blue of its numerous flowers, and their long succession from the lateral branches, combine to render this species well deserving of cultivation, provided it can be brought to flourish in the drier climate of our gardens. It will require a loose, peaty, or sandy soil, careful shading from the midday sun, frequent sprinkling with water, and to be covered with a glass in hot dry weather. Under this treatment, a plant of it in my garden has completely filled with its numerous stems a square hand-glass, twenty inches to the side, and twenty-four inches in depth; and, apparently, it would have grown larger, had space allowed the free development of the lateral branches, which are much cramped by the glass. It will bear some frost, but may likely prove more impatient of cold than our native species of the Genus. In a Wardian case it would probably succeed very well.

Descr. *Root* fibrous. *Stem* thickly covered with hairs, mostly bent back so as to point towards the root, decumbent at the base, rooting by succulent fibres, which arise under the insertion of the lower leaves, and along the angles extending downwards from their points of insertion. *Lateral branches* numerous, and, like the principal stems, terminating in several close *racemes of flowers*. The lower portions of the stems apparently endure several years, becoming hard and somewhat woody, while the upper portions die back yearly. *Leaves* very harsh, covered with strong hairs, which, on the upper surface, point towards the apex of the leaf; but on the under surface, especially along the midrib, they are curved back so as to point towards the insertion of the leaf. *Lower leaves* spathulate, oblong, retuse at the extremity, horizontal, or inclined backwards. *Upper leaves* more oblong, scarcely retuse, patent. *Raceme* subsecund with numerous approximate *flowers*. *Pedicels* erect or curved upwards, about the length of the calyx, with nearly erect pubescence. *Calyx* deeply divided into five linear, straight teeth, with long, erect, or erecto-patent pubescence, open in fruit. *Corolla* about equal to that of M. *repens* or *sylvatica*, deep indigo-blue, with a purple tinge at first, and slightly burnished in the sun; its *lobes* proportionably broader than in the European species, obcordate and emarginate; *tube* whitish, about equal to (in some flowers, rather shorter than) the *limb*, contracted at base and top, and nearly closed by the folds of the corolla. *Fruit* quite smooth and shining. In general habit, coming nearest to M. *palustris*, but abundantly different from all the European species

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Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Corolla laid open. 3. Section of Calyx, showing the Fruit. 4. Fruit. 5. Achenium:—*magnified.*

4123

[illegible] Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Nov. 1. [illegible]

(4123)

ANŒCTOCHÍLUS SETÁCEUS. FRINGED ANŒCTOCHILUS.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium ringens. *Sepalum* supremum cum petalis in galeam agglutinatum; lateralia patula, basi inæqualia labello supposita. *Labellum* cum columna basi connatum, ventricoso-calcaratum, ungue rigido canaliculato inflexo fimbriato, limbo bilobo patente. *Columna* brevis, marginibus membranaceis dilatatis involutis appendiculam bilamellatam simulantibus. *Stigma* basi bicallosum. *Pollinia* 2, pulverea, subbiloba, caudiculis brevibus, glandula oblonga.—Herbæ *tropicæ Asiaticæ, radice fibrosa, rhizomate filiformi subterraneo.* Caules *foliosi.* Folia *nervosa, discolora, venis sæpe auro-micantibus.* Flores *spicati, laxiusculi, glanduloso-pilosi. Blume.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANŒCTOCHILUS * *setaceus;* subrepens, foliis ovatis velutinis aureo-reticulatis subtus discoloribus, sepalis extus ovariisque glanduloso-hirsutis labello medio ad margines longe fimbriato, apice bilobo lobis oblongis obtusis patentibus, sacco labelli apice bifido.

ANŒCTOCHILUS setaceus. "*Blume, Bijdr.* 1. 412." *Lindl. Bot. Reg. t.* 2010.

CHRYSOBAPHUS Roxburgii. *Wall. Tent. Fl. Nep. t.* 17.

FOLIUM petiolatum. *Rumph. Amb.* 6. *p.* 93. *t.* 41. *f.* 2.

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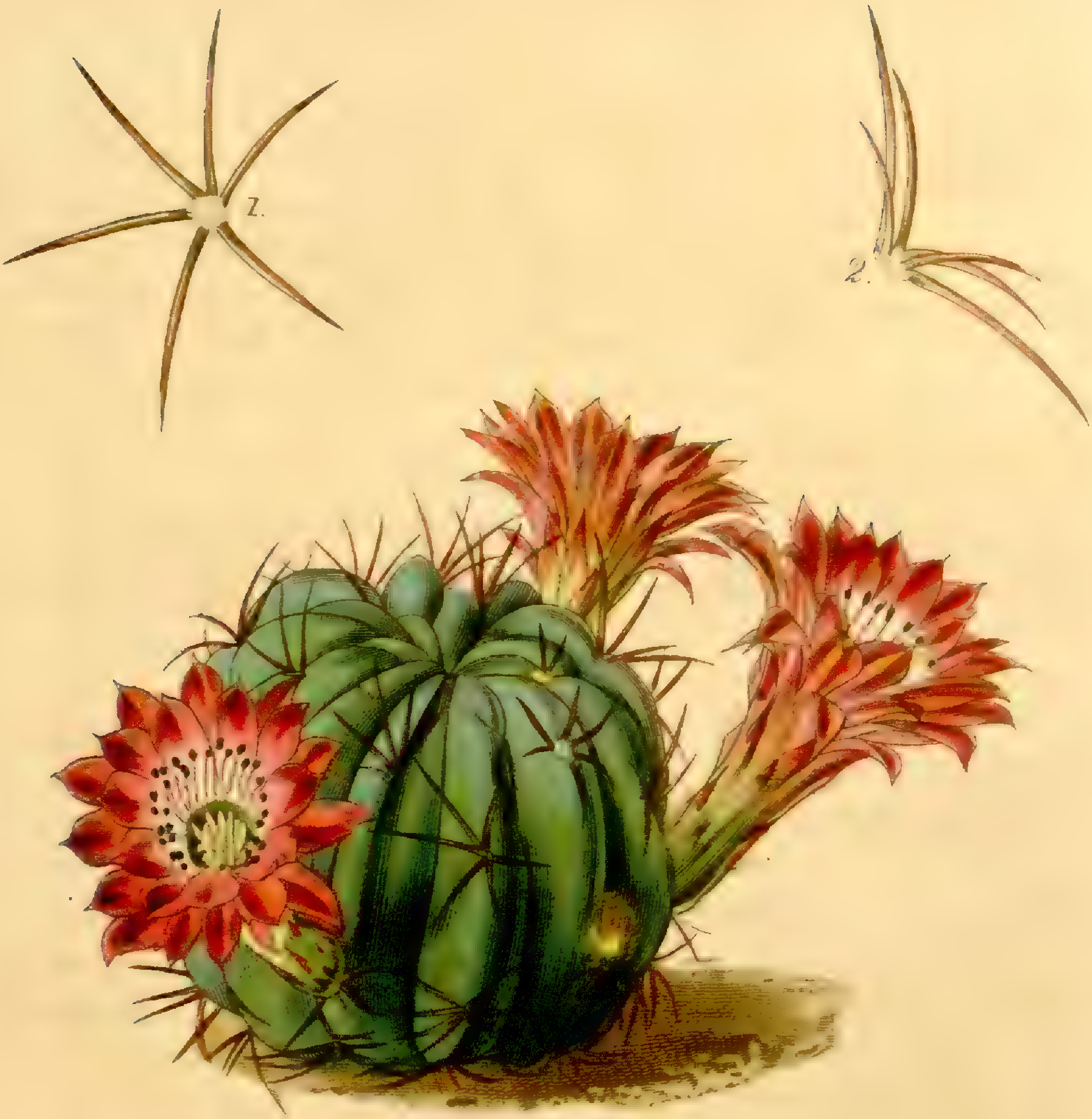
* From ανοικτος, as is supposed, *open,* and χειλος, a *lip,* in allusion to the spreading lip of the flower.

One of the most exquisitely beautiful of all plants in the hue and marking of its leaves, not to be imitated by art. Their colour is a rich velvety green, tinged with copper, and over that appears to be laid an exquisite golden network; the underside is quite different, of a reddish tinge, with obscure yellow veins, but all that is most beautiful is exposed to view. It is a native of damp, shady woods in Ceylon, Amboyna, and Java, and, probably of the Indian Islands generally, and if, as I think, there can be no doubt, the CHRYSOBAPHUS *Roxburgii* of WALLICH be the same, also of Sylhet and Nepal. Our plants, at the Botanic Gardens of Kew were received from Ceylon, through the favor of F. SCHEER, Esq., and kept in moist earth surrounded by moss, covered with a bell-glass, they flowered vigorously in May and June, 1844.

DESCR. The habit of the plant is a good deal that of GOODYERA, and especially G. *discolor*. Lower part of the stem creeping, and sending out fibres. *Leaves* few, wholly confined to the lower portion of the plant, ovate, spreading, dark coppery and velvety (from the presence of numerous little papillæ when seen under a microscope) green: and upon this is stretched the most elegant net-work, as it were, of gold. *Scape*, or nearly *leafless stem*, a span high, hairy, bracteated. *Spike* of five to six *flowers*, of little beauty to the naked eye, as compared with the foliage, but most curious when they come to be examined. *Sepals* ovate, acute, spreading, green tinged with red, clothed externally, as is the ovary, with glandular hairs. *Petals* ovate, forming a helmet by their union with the upper sepal, white tinged with red. *Lip* large, spread open, and hanging, apparently, downwards, pure white, oblong, grooved, fringed at the margin with long, white *ciliæ*, and terminated by two large, oblong, obtuse, spreading lobes: at the base of the labellum is a sack or conical pouch, often cleft at the apex. *Column* with two conspicuous marginal wings, standing forward. *Pollen-masses* two, two-lobed, pulverous, of a long club-shape, tapering, attached to a gland.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. The same with the Galea removed. 3. 4. Column. 5. Pollen-masses.

4124



W. Fitch del. Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Novr 1.1844 Swan Sc.

ECHINOCACTUS PENTLANDI. RED-FLOWERED ECHINOCACTUS.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CACTEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala numerosa imbricata, basi ovario adnata, in tubum brevissimum concreta, exteriora involucriformia, intima petaliformia. *Stamina* numerosa, calyci affixa, inæqualia, intima brevissima, filiformia, antheris oblongis. *Stylus* cylindricus, subfistulosus, apice multifidus. *Bacca* sepalorum reliquiis subsquamata, rarissime lævis. *Cotyledones* parvulæ.—Frutices *simplicissimi carnosi, ovati aut globosi, melocactoidei aut mammillariæformes, aphylli, costati aut tuberculati, costis tuberculis confluentibus quasi formatis, dorso aculeorum fasciculos gerentibus.* Cephalium *seu spadix nullus.* Flores *e fasciculis aculeorum ad apicem costarum orti, similis floribus* Cerei, *sed tubo vix supra receptaculum elongato. Pfeiff.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

ECHINOCACTUS *Pentlandi;* globosus vertice umbilicato sub-12-costatus glaucus, costis elevatis remote crenatis, sinubus acutis, areolis distantibus albo-lanatis, aculeis subvalidis æqualibus paulululum arcuatis stellatim patentibus rufo-fuscis, floribus lateralibus sparsis solitariis, tubo calycino squamoso, squamis ciliato-pilosis, petalis sepalisque rufescenti-roseis lanceolatis mucronatis.

ECHINOCACTUS Pentlandi. *Hortul.*

In the rich collection of the Royal Gardens of Kew; but of its history, I regret to say, we know nothing. It is a

very pretty species, more remarkable for the rose-red colour of the flowers, than for any other striking peculiarity.

Descr. *Plant* nearly globose, sessile, about two inches across, depressed and umbilicate at the top, deeply marked with about twelve *furrows*, which are sharp in their sinuses, and as many prominent, obtuse ribs: of a glaucous-green tint. *Ribs* lobed, or remotely crenate, distantly beset with *pulvinuli* or little woolly tufts or areolæ, from which rise about six, slightly curved, spreading, rather stout *spines*, each half an inch long, or a little more. The *flowers* are large in proportion to the size of the plant, and spring from the sides upon the ribs, solitary, but three or four are expanded on one specimen at the same time. *Calyx-tube* green, becoming yellow above, and beset with small, pilose, and ciliated *scales*: *limb* of the calyx yellow-red upwards and within. *Petals* deep rose colour. *Stamens* numerous, nearly white.

Fig. 1. Fruit. 2. Side view of the Spines:—*magnified.*

4115

W. Fitch delt. Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Novr. 1.1844 Swan S.

STÁTICE MACROPHÝLLA. LARGE-LEAVED STATICE; or Thrift.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—PLUMBAGINEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Flores spicato-paniculati. *Calyx* 1-phyllus, plicatus, subscariosus. *Petala* 5, subconnata. *Stamina* basi petalorum inserta. *Utriculus* monospermus, calyce inclusus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

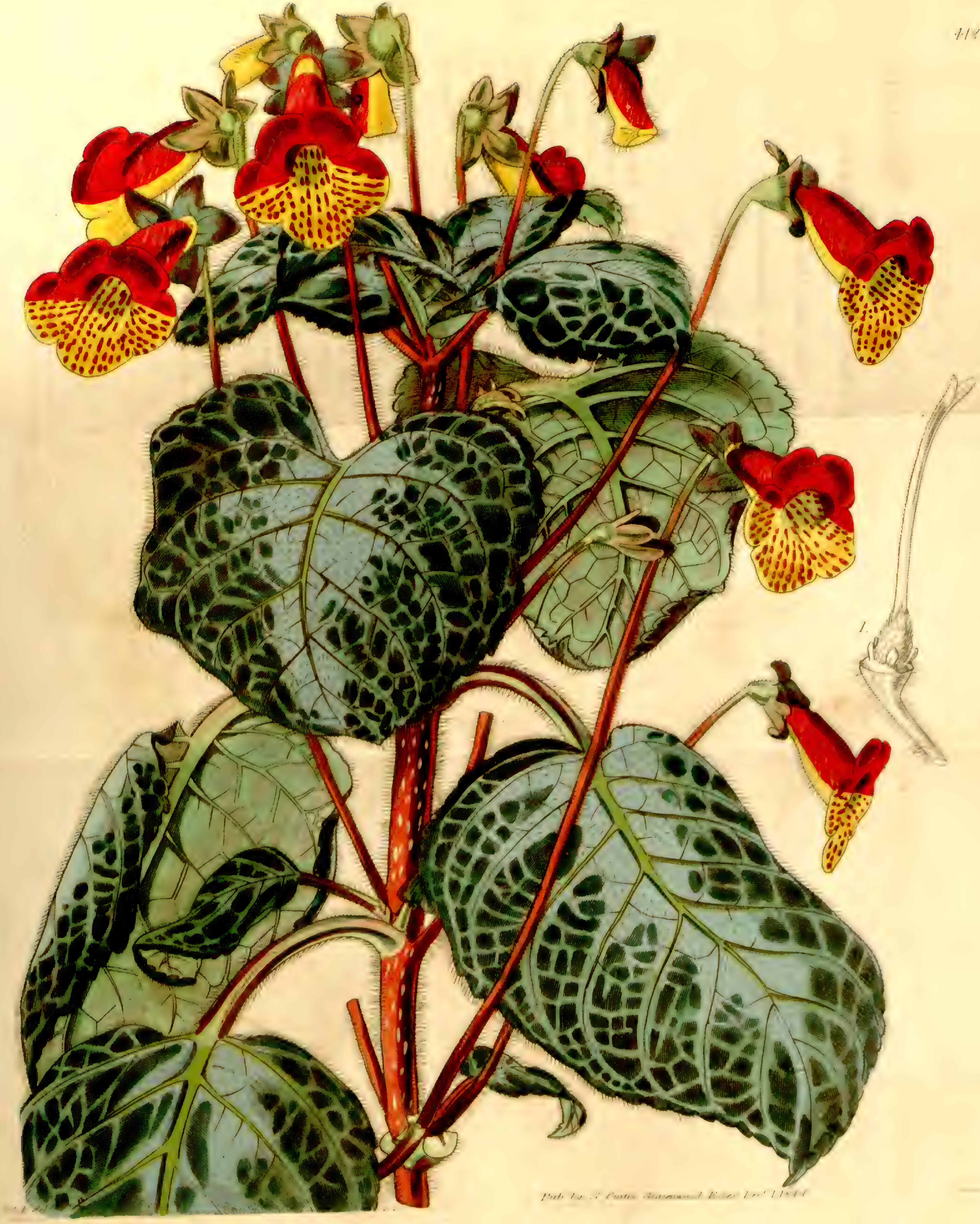
STATICE *macrophylla;* caule fruticoso superne folioso, foliis amplis obovato-spathulatis obtusis mucronatis subsessilibus, panicula composita terminali, ramis paniculæ alte alatis, pedicellis anguste alatis cuneatis, calycis limbo crenato-dentato purpureo, corolla alba.

STATICE macrophylla. *“ Link” (Steudel), Willd. (Spreng.) Spreng. Syst. Veget. v.* 1. *p.* 959.

This splendid plant, far superior to the STATICE *arborea,* or *Tree Thrift,* of the Canaries in the beauty of its flowers, was introduced, we understand, from those islands by Mr. SMITH of the Botanic Garden of Hull; and it is now much dispersed among the gardens of this country, where, grown in a large pot, and kept in the greenhouse, it bears its large panicles of purple and white flowers during the month of April. Mr. FORREST, of the Kensington Nursery, exhibited a fine specimen at Chiswick in that month of the present year. Our figure was taken from the Kew plant. SPRENGEL gives it as a species of LINK: SPRENGEL as of WILLDENOW; I do not find any character, save that of SPRENGEL above quoted. It has no place in ROEMER and SCHULTES.

Descr. From an erect, shrubby *stem,* there spring a few short *branches,* clothed with large, obovato-spathulate, obtuse, but mucronated *leaves,* tapering below into a short though broad footstalk. From the apex of these branches the *peduncle* has its origin, this is a foot or more high, and forms at the top a large, branching, compound *panicle; branches* compressed, and bordered with broad, flat, or slightly waved, foliaceous wings, broadest upwards; the *pedicels,* or ultimate branchlets, assume a cuneate form, from the wing narrowing below. Small, ovate, cuspidate *bracteas* are at the base of the ramifications. The *flowers* are large (for the Genus), handsome, and two or three arise together from four or five large, imbricated, sheathing *bracteas,* green, with a brown, membranaceous edge. *Calyx* with the *limb* large, spreading, dentato-crenate at the margin, of a rich, purple-blue colour, with five yellow radiated lines, like a star. *Petals* white.

Fig. 1. Flowers and Bractea:—*magnified.*



W. Fitch del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Decr 1 1844.

ACHIMÉNES PÍCTA. PAINTED ACHIMENES.

* * *

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—GESNERIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus ovario adnatus; *limbus* 5-partitus lobis lanceolatis. *Corolla* tubuloso-infundibuliformis basi hinc sæpe gibba, limbo plano 5-fido, lobis subæqualibus subrotundis. *Stamina* 4 didynama, antheris non cohærentibus. *Rudimentum* stam. quinti corollæ basi inferne impositum. *Nectarium* glandulosum annulare tenue. *Stylus* in *stigma* vix incrassatum obliquum aut subbilobum abeuns. *Capsula* semibilocularis bivalvis, placentis parietalibus subsessilibus.—Herbæ *Americanæ erectæ villosæ.* Folia *opposita aut terna verticillata petiolata dentata.* Pedicelli 1-*flori axillares. D C.*

Specific Name and Character.

ACHIMENES[*] *picta;* tota hirsuta, foliis oppositis ternisque cordato-ovatis grosse serratis velutino-hirsutis elegantissime albopictis, pedunculis solitariis vel binis axillaribus folio longioribus unifloris, calycis tubo turbinato laciniis ovatis patentibus, corollæ tubo infundibuliformi limbi lobis rotundatis patentibus subæqualibus 3 inferioribus minoribus, ovario hirsuto vix calyce adnato, glandulis hypogynis 5.

ACHIMENES *picta. Bentham MSS.*

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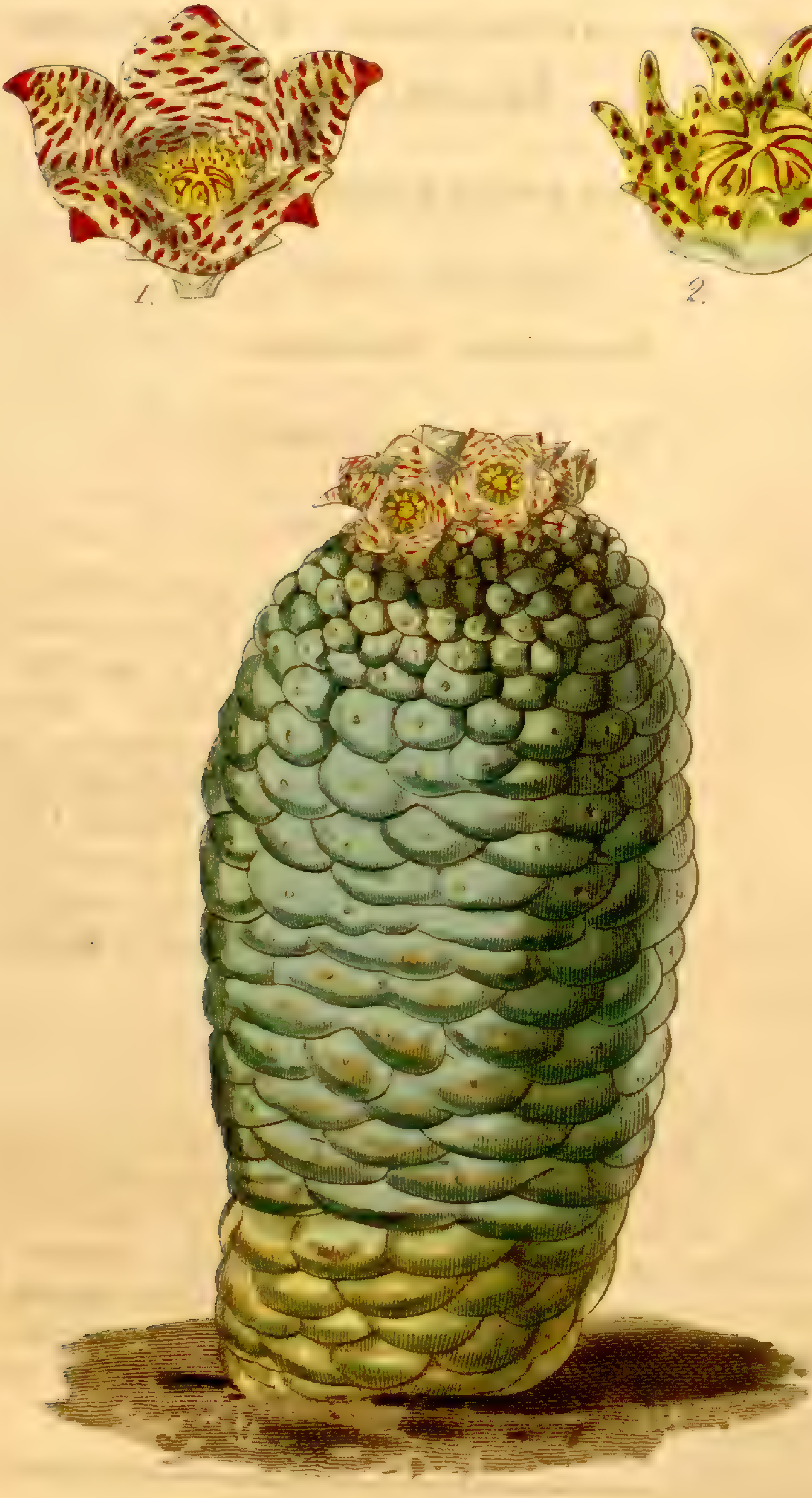
[*] A classical friend has suggested that the word should probably be written ACHÆMENES, a king of Persia, "*bellorum victor,* ut interpret Amm.," according to LYTTLETON, and hence probably applied to the original ACHIMENES *coccinea,* on account of the scarlet colour of the flowers. BROWN, however, the author of the name, writes it ACHIMENES.

One of the splendid plants introduced by the Horticultural Society of London from Mexico, and now, from its dispersion by that useful body, among the greatest ornaments of our stoves during the autumnal and early winter months. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the foliage, whether we consider the velvety and orange hue of the pubescence, or the rich deep green of the groundwork, as contrasted with the milk-like spots and reticulations. Nor are the flowers wanting in charms; they are copious, though solitary, from the axils of all of the upper leaves, yellow, gorgeously tinged and spotted with red. Its treatment is the same as that of other species of ACHIMENES and GESNERIA: and, indeed, appears to me rather referable to the latter Genus, than to ACHIMENES. In habit it is surely closely allied to GESNERIA *zebrina*.

DESCR. *Root* consisting of numerous, elongated, scaly, caterpillar-like-tubers. *Stems* erect, but little branched, a foot to two feet high, hairy, as is every part of the plant, even to the outside of the corolla, with rather long, patent hairs, herbaceous, succulent. *Leaves* opposite and ternately verticillate, petiolate, ovato-cordate, serrate, of a rich velvety green, mottled and reticulated with white or pale green, always whitest in the middle. *Peduncles* one or two from the axils of the upper leaves, and much longer than they, single-flowered. *Flowers* drooping, moderately large. *Calyx* almost entirely free; the *tube* obconical, or turbinate; the segments oblong-ovate, spreading. *Corolla* full yellow, with rich red above, within streaked and dotted with red: the *tube* funnel-shaped, gibbous above: the *limb* spreading, of five nearly equal lobes: the two upper, however, the smallest. *Ovary* ovate, hairy, with five oblong, fleshy glands at the base. *Style* thick, and (as well as the *stamens*) included: *Stigma* bifid.

4117



W. Fitch del^t

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Dec^r. 1 1844

Swan Sc.

STAPÉLIA CACTIFÓRMIS. CACTUS-LIKE STAPELIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ASCLEPIADEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx quinquepartitus. *Corolla* rotata, quinquefida, carnosa. *Gynostegium* sæpius exsertum. *Corona staminea* duplex; exterior foliolis v. laciniis integris v. partitis, interior corniculiformibus simplicibus v. bifidis. *Antheræ* apice simplices. *Massæ pollinis* erectæ ventricosæ, margine hinc pellucido. *Stigma* muticum. *Folliculi* subcylindracei, læves, erecti. *Semina* comosa.—Plantæ *Capenses, carnosæ, ramosæ, ramis aphyllis sæpius tetragonis angulis dentatis, floribus ut plurimum speciosis atro-sanguineo-guttatis vel marmoratis et tunc nonnunquam odore nauseoso, stercorario. D C.*

Specific Name and Character.

STAPELIA (§. PODANTHES ?) *cactiformis;* caule cylindraceo simplici undique mammillis areolato, mammillis inferioribus majoribus transversim oblongis superioribus minoribus subrotundis angulatis medio puncto depresso, floribus ex apice caulis subsessilibus aggregatis parvis, corollæ subrotatæ laciniis triangulari-acutis, coronæ stamineæ serie externa 5-fida dentibus interjectis lobis bifidis laciniis divaricatis.

One of the most remarkable of a very remarkable Genus, respecting which it is to be regretted that many species, formerly known to our gardens, are lost, and scarcely any new ones have been received to take their place. Among

the latter, however, may be reckoned the curious STAPELIA *Gordoni* of MASSON, (SCYTANTHUS *Gordoni,* HOOK. Ic. Plant. tab. 625) which were detected by Mr. BURKE on the Orange River, and other places in South Africa, and sent to his employer, the Earl of DERBY, at Knowsley, together with the subject of the present plate, lately received among a collection of plants from Little Namaqua-land, from Mr. ZEYHER. It flowered in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, in August, 1844.

DESCR. The *stem,* or, in other words, the entire plant, has more the appearance of a MAMMILLARIA (among CACTACEÆ), or some succulent South African EUPHORBIA, than of a STAPELIA, and is obovato-cylindrical, in the present instance about five inches and a-half high, and two inches broad, of a glaucous-green color, externally even mammillate; *mammillæ,* in the lower and older part of the stem transversal, oblong; above, in the younger portion, nearly rotundate and smaller, somewhat angular, as it were, by pressure: all of them prominent and furnished with a small central depression. *Flowers* small, aggregate on the summit of the stem, nearly sessile, with transverse, red bands and spots. *Calyx* deeply five-toothed. *Corolla* nearly rotate, but approaching to campanulate, minutely puckered on the surface; the five segments triangular, acute, spreading. The general form of the flower and the structure of the staminal crown in many respects approach those of PODANTHES: but there are differences, and the habit of the plant is quite at variance with that section or subgenus of STAPELIA. The exterior staminal corona has five principal divisions, with a short intervening tooth; and each principal division is forked, or deeply cleft, with the segments spreading: the horns, or segments of the interior, are linear-oblong, rather short, and incurved upon the *gynostegium.*

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Staminal Crown:—*magnified.*

4128.

W. Fitch del.ᵗ

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Dec.ʳ 1. 1844.

Swan Sc.

ARMÉRIA CEPHALÓTES. LARGE-HEADED THRIFT.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—PLUMBAGINEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Involucrum tubulosum scariosum reflexum, sæpius in lacinias plures apice fissum. *Calyx communis* polyphyllus, foliolis ovatis lanceolatisve ellipticis muticis vel cuspidatis; *proprius* monophyllus, integer, plicatus, scariosus. *Corolla* infundibuliformis. *Petala* basi coalita, inferne angustata. *Filamenta* basi connata. *Capsula* oblonga, membranacea, evalvis, 5-cuspidata, calyce tecta. *Semen* 1, oblongum, funiculo longo pendulum. *Receptaculum* paleaceum. *Roem.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARMERIA *cephalotes;* scapo tereti glabro, bracteis lato-ovatis mucronato-acutis, calycis dentibus longe mucronato-aristatis, foliis lato-spathulatis tri- quinquenerviis.

ARMERIA latifolia. *Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol.* 1. *p.* 334. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veget.* 6. *p.* 774. *Spreng. Syst. Veget.* 1. *p.* 961.

ARMERIA cephalotes. *Link.*

STATICE cephalotes. *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed.* 1. *p.* 383. *ed.* 2. *v.* 2. *p.* 180. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1523.

ARMERIA latifolia. *Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol.* 1. *p.* 334.

STATICE *Armeria,* major. *Jacq. Hort. Vindob. p.* 16. *t.* 42.

STATICE pseudo-Armeria. *Murr. Syst. p.* 300. *Brot. Fl. Lus. p.* 488. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. *p.* 275.

This fine and most desirable plant has lately been brought into notice as something altogether new to our

gardens, having been received from France under different names. But, though perhaps, long lost to our collections, it was introduced to the Royal Gardens of Kew so long ago as the year 1775, by J. NICHOLAS de JACQUIN: and was, probably, previously to that time, detected at Algarbia, in Portugal, by MASSON, while collecting for His Majesty GEORGE III. It seems to be a native of several parts of the coast of Portugal; and also, according to DESFONTAINES, of Barbary also. It is, probably, not hardy enough to bear the open border; but in a cool greenhouse, few plants make a more striking appearance, flowering in August and September.

DESCR. *Stems* very short, frequently, however, bearing several flowering tufts of leaves. *Leaves* from four to six inches long, spreading, broad-spathulate, acute, glaucous-green, three to five-nerved, tapering into a narrow petiole, which is again a little dilated at the very base. *Peduncles* two to three from the centre, or near the centre of the tufts of leaves, a foot to a foot and a-half long, terete, erect, moderately flexuose, the apex sheathed by the long tubular base of the lower bracteas. Heads of blossoms large (two to three inches wide), handsome full rose colour. *Bracteas* under the capitulum several, imbricated, broad-ovate, sharply acute. *Flowers* crowded. *Calyx* funnel-shaped; the upper half scariose, five-toothed, plicate, each tooth with a rather long arista. *Petals* obovato-spathulate, spreading, clawed. *Stamens* five, exserted: *Anthers* purplish. *Styles* five.

Fig. 1. Flower with one of its Bracteas. 2. Calyx:—*magnified.*

4119.

Fitch del. Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Dec 1 1844

LAPLÁCEA SEMISÉRRATA. SEMISERRATED-LEAVED LAPLACEA.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—TERNSTRŒMIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx pentaphyllus. *Corolla* 5-polypetala, petalis plerumque inæquilateris. *Stamina* indefinita libera. *Ovarium* superum, quinque- ad multiloculare. *Styli* quinque vel plures, breves, stigmatibus simplicibus. *Capsula* lignosa, quinque- ad decemlocularis, quinque- ad decemvalvis. *Semina* in quovis loculo plura biseriata, apice alata. *Mart.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAPLACEA[*] *semiserrata;* foliis oblongo-subovatis acutis basi oblique attenuatis superne serratis coriaceis utrinque glabris, floribus in axillis superioribus solitariis vel aggregatis, petalis 5 ad 8.

LAPLACEA semiserrata. *St. Hil. Fl. Bras. Merid. p.* 300.

HÆMOCHARIS semiserrata. *Mart. et Zucc. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Bras.* 1. *p.* 107. *t.* 67.

LINDLEYA. "*Nees, in Regensb. Bot.-Zeit.* 1821. *p.* 299."

WICKSTRŒMIA fruticosa. "*Schrad. in Goett. Gal. Aug.* 1821. *p.* 710.

A native of various parts of Brazil, where, according to MARTIUS, it forms a tree thirty to forty feet in height. ST. HILAIRE says of it "Arbor mediocris, v. sæpius frutex ramosus."

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[*] So named by HUMBOLDT in compliment to the distinguished Philosopher and Mathematician, LAPLACE.

ramosus." Whatever may be its size in its native country, it is quite certain that in our stoves, it flowers readily in the autumn, when not more than a foot high; and recommends itself by its handsome Tea-like evergreen foliage even more than by its large, delicate white flowers. Mr. GARDNER gathered it in Goyaz, and it is distributed in his collections as LAPLACEA, n. 3035. For our living plants in the Royal Gardens of Kew we are indebted to His Grace the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, and to Mr. MAKOY of Liege.

DESCR. A *shrub*, or small *tree*, in its native country; but with us bearing *flowers* copiously when not more than a foot high, much branched. *Leaves* alternate, oblong, but approaching to obovate, acute, serrated in the upper half, entire, and gradually tapering into a short foot-stalk, the two sides unequal. *Peduncles* short, axillary, solitary, or aggregated. *Calyx* of five imbricated, deciduous, rotundate, concave *sepals*, silky on the outside. *Corolla* of five to eight obovate, white *petals*, silky on the outside, emarginate at the apex. *Stamens* numerous. *Filaments* subulate. *Anthers* shortly oval, two-celled. *Ovary* ovato-globose, hairy. *Styles* five, expanding into as many broad, spreading plates or *stigmas*.

Fig. 1. Stamen. 2. Pistil. 3. Transverse section of the Ovary:—*magnified*.

4130.

W. Fitch del.t Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Dec.r 1. 1844 Swan Sc.

ONCÍDIUM TRÍCOLOR. THREE-COLOURED ONCIDIUM.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Labellum explanatum, lobatum, basi tuberculatum. *Petala* patentia (2 antica nunc connata). *Columna* alata. *Massæ pollinis* 2, postice bilobæ, medio affixæ processu communi stigmatis. *Br.*

Specific Name and Character.

ONCIDIUM *tricolor;* foliis crasso-coriaceis acute triquetris subcomplicato-acute carinatis, scapo paniculato multifloro, sepalis 2 (lateralibus connatis) spathulatis petalisque ovatis unguiculatis undulatis labelli lobis lateralibus parvis lineari-obovatis intermedio expanso reniformi-lunato apice emarginato, crista duplici serie, serie superiore 5-lobo, inferiore trilobo, alis columnæ acinaciformibus crenulatis.

A very beautiful and entirely new species, with foliage resembling that of ONCIDIUM *triquetrum* (Tab. 3393), and ONCIDIUM *pulchellum* (Tab. 2773), but very different in the flowers, both as to form and colouring, being elegantly varied with white and yellow, and blotched with blood-coloured spots. It was sent to the Royal Gardens of Kew, in the autumn of 1843, by our Collector, Mr. PURDIE, from Jamaica, and blossomed freely attached to a piece of wood in March and April of the following year.

DESCR. Epiphyte. Stemless. *Leaves* subdistichous, between fleshy and coriaceous, rigid, triquetrous, acute,

with a sharp, deep keel, grooved above. *Scape* from the axil of an outer leaf, about a foot long, soon branching out into a lax, much-divided panicle. *Branches* slender, racemose. *Sepals* spreading: two lateral ones connate, spathulate: third and *petals* ovate, unguiculate, waved, all of them yellow, transversely streaked and spotted with red. *Labellum* white; two lateral lobes small, spreading, linear-obovate; intermediate one large, limate, waved. *Column* short, with a triangular stigma just beneath the *anther*.

Fig. 1. Column and Lip. 2. 3. Pollen-masses:—*magnified.*

4131

W. Fitch del. Pub. by S. Curtis, Glazenwood Essex Dec. 1. 1844. Swan Sc.

BEGÓNIA RUBRICÁULIS. RED-SCAPED BEGONIA; or Elephant's Ear.

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Class and Order.

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—BEGONIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

MASC. *Calyx* o. *Corolla* polypetala, petalis plerumque 4, inæqualibus. FŒM. *Calyx* o. *Corolla* petalis 4—9 plerumque inæqualibus. *Styli* 3 bifidi. *Capsula* triquetra, alata, trilocularis, polysperma.

Specific Name and Character.

BEGONIA *rubricaulis ;* acaulis pubescenti-pilosa, foliis brevipetiolatis oblique cordatis sinuato-lobatis serratis rugosis basi profunde bilobis, lobis rotundatis imbricatis, scapis folio pluries longioribus crassis superne paniculato-ramosis, floribus speciosis, petalis 5 obovatis, fructu turbinato-triquetra, angulis duobus brevissime alatis tertia ala maxima elongata.

Our stoves are now becoming extremely rich in the plants of this highly ornamental Genus of plants ; but it is to be regretted that so many are introduced to our gardens, without any record of their native countries. Such is the case of the present species, which we have received from the excellent Curator of the Birmingham Botanic Gardens, without name or clue to its origin. I find no description that will agree with it, and have, therefore, given it an appellation significant of the fine red colour of the flower-stalks, which, together with the glossy leaves, and large rose-coloured and white flowers, renders the species peculiarly worthy of cultivation. It is in perfection during the summer and autumnal months.

Descr. *Leaves* few, the short, fine red *petioles* rising directly out of the earth, of an obliquely ovate form, from four to six inches long, slightly hairy, full and bright green, wrinkled, as it were, on the surface from the tightness of the reticulated veins; the margins undulate, sinuato-lobate, and everywhere closely serrated and ciliated; the base deeply two-lobed; the lobes rounded, approximated, and the inner edge of one lapping over that of the other. *Scapes* rising up from among the leaves, greatly longer than they, thick, tapering upwards, hairy, full and bright red, above paniculato-ramose, with several large, handsome flowers. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* deep red, bracteated; *bracteas* scariose, loose, and soon deciduous, broad oval. *Male flowers* rather larger than the female: each with five *petals*, of which two are red, blush-coloured, suffused with a deeper tinge; the three others are cream colour, scarcely tinged with blush. *Stamens* and *stigmas* yellow. *Fruit* triquetrous, deep red; two of the angles with very short margins or wings; of the third, the angle is produced into a much elongated, somewhat triangular, obtuse wing, a little curved upwards.

Fig. 1. Immature Fruit:—*magnified.*

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4120 Aristolochia ornithocephala.
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4100 Begonia Meyeri.
4131 Begonia rubricaulis.
4088 Bolbophyllum Calamaria.
4052 Boronia Fraseri.
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4085 Cattleya intermedia; variegata.
4083 ——— superba.
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4065 Convolvulus ocellatus.
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4091 Disa cornuta.
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4082 Fuchsia splendens.
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4079 Ilex platyphylla.
4051 Impatiens tricornis.
4068 Ipomæa crassipes.
4118 Juanulloa parasitica.
4099 Lælia peduncularis.
4090 —— superbiens.
4129 Laplacea semiserrata.
4112 Lepanthes sanguinea.
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4048 Luxemburgia ciliosa.
4060 Mammillaria tetracantha.
4081 Maxillaria ciliata.
4103 Microstylis histionantha.
4109 Miltonia Clowesii.
4092 Morina longifolia.
4122 Myosotis Azorica.
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4050 Acrophyllum, whorl-leaved.
4049 Aerides, rose-coloured; or Air-plant.
4123 Anœctochilus, fringed.
4106 Asclepias, hairy-stemmed.
4051 Balsam, three-horned; or Touch-me-not.
4094 Barkeria, showy.
4113 Barleria, yellow.
4100 Begonia, Mr. Meyer's; or Elephant's Ear.
4131 ——— red-scaped; or Elephant's Ear.
4065 Bind-weed, purple eyed.
4120 Birth-wort, Bird's Head.
4071 Boat-Lip, violet.
4088 Bolbophyllum, quill-stemmed.
4052 Boronia, Mr. Fraser's.
4085 Cattleya intermediate, variegated-lipped.
4083 ——— superb.
4066 Cereus, long-stemmed; or Torch-Thistle.
4084 ——— variable; or Pitajaya.
4093 Ceropegia, ocellated.
4116 Chabræa, changeable-flowered
4054 Cycnoches, ventricose-lipped; or Swan-neck; Sir Francis Egerton's *var.*
4067 Dinema, many-bulbed.
4059 Diplolæna, Dampier's.
4091 Disa, horned-flowered.
4073 —— large-flowered.
4102 Dryandra, splendid.
4089 Drymonia, spotted-flowered.
4115 Echinocactus, neat.
4124 ——— red-flowered.
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4101 Eriostemon, box-leaved.
4056 Fig-Marigold, arrow-leaved.
4082 Fuchsia, splendid.
4121 Gesneria, Mr. Gardner's.
4064 Globe-Amaranth, large-flowered.
4087 Greenovia, golden.
4074 Heath, flask-flowered.
4069 ——— Lady Shannon's.
4072 Houlletia, Mr. Brocklehurst's.

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4063 Ipecacuanha.
4068 Ipomæa, thick-flower-stalked; or Bindweed
4118 Juanulloa, parasitic.
4076 Kidney-Bean, lobe-leaved.
1429 Laplacea, semiserrated-leaved.
4090 Lælia, gorgeous.
4099 ——— pedunculated.
4112 Lepanthes, blood-coloured.
4095 Loasa, Mr. Pentland's.
4110 Lomatia, dyeing.
4096 Longan.
4048 Luxemburgia, fringe-leaved.
4060 Mammillaria, four-spined.
4081 Maxillaria, fringe-lipped.
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4104 Odontoglossum, elegant.
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4078 Phajus, two-coloured.
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4108 Saccolabium, spotted.
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4105 Siphocampylus, Lantana-leaved
4057 Speedwell, showy-flowered.
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4125 Statice, large-leaved; or Thrift.
4058 Stephanotis, copious-flowering
4062 Tacsonia, Mrs. Marryatt's; or Passion-flower.
4070 Tetranema, Mexican.
4111 Thomasia, large-stipuled.
4128 Thrift, large-headed.
4119 Thunbergia, purple, golden-eyed.
4098 Umbilicus, soft-leaved.
4114 Vanda, quill-leaved.
4061 Virgin's Bower, Mountain, large-flowered, *var.*
4075 Viscaria, dark-eyed.